

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875.

WITH (SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT By Post, 6d.



SUBURBAN WATER-CARTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at 10, Chesterfield-street, Viscountess Hood, of a daughter.
On the 12th inst., at Buckworth Rectory, Huntingdonshire, the Hon. Mrs. Miesy, of a daughter.
On the 17th inst., at 37, Lowndes-street, S.W., Lady Cunliffe, of a son.
On the 17th inst., at Milton Park, Egham, Baroness George de Worms, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church, Chisbury, by the Vicar, the Rev. John Eard, Henry Maden, Lieutenant-Colonel Rifle Brigade, to Frances, only child of the late Augustus L. Clarkson, Esq., of Potsdam, U.S., and stepdaughter of Cosmo Gordon Forbes, Esq., of Harrington Hall, Salop.
On the 12th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, by the Rev. C. R. Harrison, Victor of North Curry, Somerset, assisted by the Rev. B. Williams, Rector of Sirely and Bilborough, Norfolk, Charles Alfred, youngest son of Alexander Beattie, Esq., M.D., 45, Portico-terrace, to Emily Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Leigh Aspinwall, Esq., 62, Portico-terrace, and Ellen, Essex. No cards.

On the 10th inst., at the parish church, Bradfield St. George, Suffolk, by the Rev. T. E. Cartwright, Vicar of Bradfield, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Cartwright, Curate of Tostock, brothers of the bride, the Rev. George Thomas Cartwrights, Chaplain H.M.S., to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. C. J. Cartwright, Rector of Bradfield St. George.
On the 12th inst., at Arrow Church, Warwickshire, George John Eerton Dashwood, late Captain Scots Fusilier Guards, only son of Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart., and Lady Mary Margaret Seymour, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Hertford.

On the 11th inst., at St. Michael's Church, Manchester, Lord Kilmarock, Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Erol, to Mary Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Lady Harriet L'Estrange.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Swanbourne, Bucks, Lady Cottlesoe, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Cottlesoe, aged 71.
On the 13th inst., at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Richards Airy, the wife of George Biddell Airy, Astronomer Royal.
On the 4th inst., at Melbourne, on his way home, David Maitland, Esq., third son of the late Joseph Maitland, Esq., formerly of the Crescent, New Zealand, aged 34.
On the 17th inst., at Aldward Hall, Rotherham, Louisa D. Milner, aged 57.

**The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 23.

SUNDAY, Aug. 22.	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. A. C. How; 2.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. M. Harvey, Rector of Acton. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Duckworth. Sir James's noon, uncertain. Whitehall (closed for repairs). Savoy, 11.30 a.m.; 4 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.	British Association meets at Bristol—Sir John Lubbock, president, at Wells and Mid-Somerset Athletic Society, meeting at Wells. Brecon Dog, Cat, and Poultry Show. Sherborne Grand Fête and Fireworks.
MONDAY, Aug. 23.	THURSDAY, Aug. 26.
Waymouth Regatta. Ryehead Provident Societies' fete at the Alexandra Palace.	Albert, the late Prince Consort, born, 1819. Bury Agricultural Society Show. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
TUESDAY, Aug. 24.	FRIDAY, Aug. 27.
St. Bartholomew the Apostle. Moon's last quarter, 1.39 a.m. Torquay Regatta (two days). Leicester Agricultural Society Show (two days).	Scarborough Races.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.	SATURDAY, Aug. 28.
St. Bartholomew the Apostle. Moon's last quarter, 1.39 a.m. Torquay Regatta (two days). Leicester Agricultural Society Show (two days).	The Art-Union of London Exhibition closes. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m. Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Association Exhibition.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE K OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.: Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.	Force.
Aug. 21.	30.05	64.0	50.0	72.0	50.0	72.0	SW.	SW.
Aug. 22.	30.05	64.0	50.0	72.0	50.0	72.0	SW.	SW.
Aug. 23.	30.05	64.0	50.0	72.0	50.0	72.0	SW.	SW.
Aug. 24.	30.05	64.0	50.0	72.0	50.0	72.0	SW.	SW.
Aug. 25.	30.05	64.0	50.0	72.0	50.0	72.0	SW.	SW.
Aug. 26.	30.05	64.0	50.0	72.0	50.0	72.0	SW.	SW.
Aug. 27.	30.05	64.0	50.0	72.0	50.0	72.0	SW.	SW.
Aug. 28.	30.05	64.0	50.0	72.0	50.0	72.0	SW.	SW.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 30.05
Temperature of Air ... 64.0
Temperature of Surface of Water ... 64.0
Temperature of Subsurface of Water ... 64.0
Direction of Wind ... SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION.—DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, consisting of Drawings, Engravings, &c., OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Collection, 6d. E. F. NAIL, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christ's Martyrdom," and "The Resurrection," by the artist, at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON. The Marvellous Little, will sing an entirely new and original Song at every Performance, entitled THE SONG THAT LOVED LONG AGO, the Words written by Henry E. Leigh, Esq., the Music composed by W. Meyer Lutz. THE GREATEST SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY ANY COMPOSITION FOR MANY YEARS PAST.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will give THREE DAY PERFORMANCES: during the evening week, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, Each Day at Three. In addition to the usual programme, Every Night at Eight.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN EXISTENCE NOW IN THE TENTH YEAR OF ONE UNBROKEN SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL. The great Company now numbers in its ranks some of the finest Vocalists in England. Its instrumentalists have all been selected from the choirs of the two Opera and from the Philharmonic Society. The Comedians and Dancers are OLD AND YOUNG, and of the highest quality. THE WHOLE OF THE SONGS AND MUSIC SUNG BY THIS COMPANY are written and composed expressly for them by the most eminent Authors and Composers of the time, amongst whom are named Henry B. Esdaile, Charles Dampshire, F. Stainforth, John Thomson, Alfred Crompton, E. L. Blanchard, R. Harrison, Godfrey Turner, H. Sampson, W. Meyer Lutz, J. B. Thomas, Charles Dampshire, &c.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—HAMILTON'S AUTUMN TOURS. Every Day at Three and Eight. Splendid Entertainment through the United States of America and Home again in 120 minutes. Guide, Mr. T. E. Tickets to be had at all the Libraries, and at Austin's Ticket-Office, Piccadilly. Notice.—The St. James's Hall is the largest and coolest in the metropolis.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending AUGUST 23.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23.—Last Appearance of Blondin. First Day of Hamilton's New Dramas—A Tour from the Thames to Central Asia via Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, and Rome to Milan. Monday. TUESDAY, AUGUST 24.—Second Annual Swimming Fete. Race for One Mile Amateur Championship of England. Monday. Wednesday, AUGUST 25.—Hamilton's Diorama. Monday. Thursday, AUGUST 26.—Mileage Handicap. Hamilton's Diorama. Friday, AUGUST 27.—Mileage Handicap. Hamilton's Diorama. Saturday, AUGUST 28.—Half Holiday Fete. One Shilling Day. Great Fireworks. Ballroom Arcs 15 Mr. Corwell. Great Fountains. Hamilton's Diorama. Monday. Every day during the week, One Shilling; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HAMILTON'S NEW DIORAMA. Painted expressly for the Crystal Palace, and illustrating a Tour from THE THAMES TO CENTRAL ASIA, to Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, and Russia, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 23, in the Opera Theatre, and will be continued daily till further notice.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING AUG. 23. THE MARVELLOUS JACKIEY TROUPE DAILY. MONDAY.—Great Popular Ballroom Fete. TUESDAY.—Metropolitan Floral Society's GRAND SHOW OF AUTUMN FLOWERS. WEDNESDAY.—Metropolitan Floral Society's GRAND SHOW OF AUTUMN FLOWERS. THURSDAY.—F. Macneil in his successful Entertainment. FRIDAY.—Jackiey Troupe, Concert, &c. SATURDAY.—Metropolitan Floral Society's GRAND SHOW OF AUTUMN FLOWERS. Admission, One Shilling each day, or by the Guinea Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—METROPOLITAN FLORAL SOCIETY'S GRAND SHOW OF AUTUMN FLOWERS.—Dahlia, Gladioli, Hollyhocks, Aster, &c. TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NEXT. One Shilling.

GLOBE THEATRE, Strand.—Great success of LOVE AND HONOUR. Mable, BRATCHE'S COMEDY-DRAMA COMPANY, for 18 Nights. Sixth year of this Company.

GLOBE THEATRE, Strand.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, EARLY IMPRESSIONS. Followed, at 8.15, precisely, by Alexandre Dumas' "Comedy-Drama, THE LOVE AND HONOUR," of Monsieur Atholme. Translated by Campbell Clarke, Esq., Characters by Messrs. J. C. Edwards, Bennett, Cowdry, and Frank Harvey; Meddles, Charlotte Sanders, Louis Vere, and Mable. To conclude with THE WHITE BOUQUET.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN Every Evening, at Eight, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The Largest and most magnificent Theatre in the World. Great success of the Olympic Drama, THE TWO ORPHANS. Olympic Artists and Effects. Every Evening at 7.30.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS, of SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.

Contains the following Engravings:—The Misses Nellie and Maria Harris. Fathers of the English Stud.—Young Melbourne. Sketch at an Irish Race Meeting.—Going to the Course. The Return Home. The Saratoga Regatta. The Manette, or Cow Fish, at the Zoo. Portrait of Mr. Merriman, the Inventor of the Boyton Life-Saving Dress. Captain Webb's Channel Swim. Prairie Grouse. The Woodcock Grouse. Prize Winners at the Pomona Dog Show. Our Captious Critic. Also the following Articles:—By-the-Bye. Circular Notes. Grouse-Shooting in Ireland many years ago, by Ralph Neville. Army Officers on the Yorkshire Moors. Modern, by Lord W. Lennox. Comedy in London. Shooting Notes. Prairie Grouse-Shooting by Captain Bogardus. Latest from the Moors. Life in a Shooting-Box, by "A Jaded M.P." with Four Illustrations. Chess. Music. And all the latest Sporting and Dramatic News of the Week. Published at the Office, 198, Strand. Every Saturday. Price 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS.

BY FAR THE BEST SPORTING PAPER, contains, SATURDAY, AUG. 21, the following articles on and important information concerning SHOOTING: The Moors and Forests (compiled from reports by Special Correspondents). Accident to Our Correspondent on the Yorkshire Moors. Challenge to Shoot against Captain Bogardus for £10,000. Rifle-Match between Royal Engineers and Royal Marines. Prairie Grouse-Shooting (Illustrated). By Captain Bogardus (Champion). Grouse-Shooting in Ireland many years ago. By Ralph Neville. Life in a Shooting-Box. By "A Jaded M.P." (with Illustrations of "The Woodcock Grouse" and "The Great Lake" and "Common Brown Trout"). Price 6d. by post.—THOMAS FOX, Publisher.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SHEFFIELD.

The opening of Firth Park, and other incidents of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Sheffield, will be further illustrated in our next issue. Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875.

To be crushed between the upper and nether millstones is certainly a hard fate. Protesting cries from those who are subject to it, sometimes resentful movements, which, however, can end in no good, are under such conditions of life not only excusable but, whilst human nature is what it is, inevitable. Once, on a trip from Cork to Bristol, just under the light of our sleeping-cabin, a pen of pigs, making the same passage, was secured. But it so chanced, as we fear it often chanced, that the space allotted to the porcine passengers was too limited to admit of their all standing upon deck, however closely packed. There was always one of the animals upon the backs of the others, there was always a struggle as to which it should be, and consequently there was always a squealing utterance which, however natural, on the part of the pig which could find no rest, was a nuisance to the human passengers who were berthed within earshot. It is so in some respects with Herzegovina. Europe hears its cry, witnesses its struggles, but scarcely takes into due consideration the circumstances which give rise to both. It utters its wail at an inconvenient time. It shakes its fist bravely but impotently under conditions that rather irritate unloving States than gain their sympathy. If it were less aspiring and heroic in its temper it might possibly be more tolerable in its condition. As it is, however, it is doomed to suffer, not for its own advantage, not even in the way of national progress, of which for the present there is no likely prospect; but, simply, that greater States and more populous empires

may, for the time being, keep the peace between themselves.

Herzegovina is not much known to fame, at any rate under its present appellation. It is a strip of mountainous district, almost Alpine in its character, sloping towards the Adriatic, but cut off from the coast by a narrow margin of land occupied by Austria. It is about 140 miles in length, from east to west, and about fifty miles in breadth. A mountainous region, it is, of course, sparsely inhabited. The whole population of the country scarcely exceeds that of one of our third-rate towns. It belongs, if we may so phrase it, to the Ottoman Empire, and has done so, we believe, for nearly four centuries. Its people, however, differing both in race and religion from its rulers, have not the smallest sympathy with them; and its rulers, seeking only to extract some material advantage from their dominion, are but little inclined to consult the wishes of the ruled. The Herzegovinians are Christians—that is, they take the Cross for their emblem, and doubtless, to some extent, they are swayed in their hopes and beliefs by a regard for the sacred story embodied in Scripture. Like most people exposed to surrounding influences of a similar kind, they exhibit greater impetuosity and ardour in their hate than in their love, and orthodoxy in their view is better satisfied with intense enmity to the Crescent, and to all who range themselves under that religious emblem, than to spiritual subjection to the teachings and injunctions of the Cross. Their case, however, is not an uncommon one, nor is it reasonable that we should complain of them for exhibiting traits of character which humanity, under like circumstances, is sure to display. Their narrowness of mind is intensified by their local conditions. They are mountaineers. They have little or no commerce. Their intercourse with the people of other Tribes or States is very infrequent. They are few in number, as compared with other peoples, but the fact is seldom brought under their own notice. They believe in themselves. They are proud, rough tempered, and independent; and, all things connected with their position, their traditions, and their surrounding circumstances being fairly considered, they are just what a calm historical judgment would predicate of them.

Well, now, this handful of people, not without importance in their own minds, and most tenacious of their faith, if faith it may be called, are preyed upon by Turkish rapacity with little mercy. The present necessity of the Ottoman Empire is an increasing revenue. It is an old Empire; and is probably incapable of improving the framework of its government. It sends into its various provinces Pashas mainly for the purpose of obtaining from their inhabitants a sufficient amount of revenue for the central exchequer. It cares little or nothing about the means or agencies by which such income is extorted. The Pashas squeeze from the inhabitants subject to them as much as they are able, and, whilst feeding the Imperial Treasury, take good care to enrich themselves. This is "the upper millstone." It grinds, it crushes, it tends to annihilate, those who are beneath its pressure. Especially is this the case in distant provinces, and in districts cut off, as it were, from daily intercourse with the world. Herzegovina has thus suffered. The present insurrection originated in some taxation squabble. But it is not the less certain that the issue at stake between it and its nominal master is one which may accidentally light up into a blaze the religious war between the Cross and the Crescent in Europe.

No one witnesses with complacency or gratitude the pluck with which Herzegovina has flown in the face of its spoiler. We have said "no one," but we have spoken in too great haste. Neighbouring provinces under Turkish rule look on with almost uncontrollable sympathy. Bosnia, it is reported, is in flames of insurrection. Montenegro secretly feeds the fire. Serbia would fain meddle in the fray. But now comes "the nether millstone." The great Continental Powers are not prepared to deal as yet with the inheritance which "the sick man" will leave behind him. The imbroglio is, at present, premature. Trouble with Turkey would almost certainly involve a quarrel between European States of much greater and of more far reaching consequences. So the word passed on to Herzegovina is "Hush! if you will fight, you must fight in your own strength. We cannot help you. We will not allow ourselves to be dragged into the inevitable struggle of the Eastern question before our own time. You must wait for a future day. You must submit to destiny. You are but, as it were, a fly upon the chariot pole. When our time comes, yours will probably come with it. But our time is not yet, and you are too insignificant to tempt us to show our hand before the game is to be won." So, poor Herzegovina, like a lighted match thrown into water, will make a splutter and disappear. There is a talk, of course, of a religious war on a large scale, and we have admitted that there is just a possibility that such an event may be born of the present trouble. But, on the whole, any settlement of the Eastern question is, for the present, out of reach; and it seems in every way likely that between the wrath of Turkey on the one hand, and the discouragement of the great European Powers on the other, Herzegovina will be compelled to smother its heroism, to surrender its arms, and to swallow such penalty as the Turk, in the light of European publicity, may see fit to inflict upon it. "Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, embarked from Osborne, on Wednesday, on board the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, in order to cross the Solent to Gosport, en route for Scotland. At about half-past six o'clock, when off Stokes Bay, the *Alberta* came into collision and sank the schooner-yacht *Mistletoe*, the property of Mr. Heywood. One lady and the mate were drowned, and the master, Mr. Stokes, so seriously injured that he died on reaching the shore. Her Majesty, who was greatly concerned, gave orders to Admiral Elliot to spare no efforts on behalf of the sufferers, and to pay every attention to their wants.

The Times gives the following account of the painful accident:—

The schooner yacht *Mistletoe*, of 120 tons, which belonged to Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, was close hauled on the starboard tack, and ran across the *Alberta's* bows. As soon as the position of the schooner was observed, the helm of the *Alberta* was at once put about, with the intention of running under the stern of the *Mistletoe*, and had the latter kept on her course there can be little doubt that the Royal yacht would have cleared her; but, seeing the *Alberta* approaching, and believing that a serious accident was inevitable, the master, it is supposed, losing his presence of mind, allowed the sails to flap and the vessel to go off her course. She was struck violently amidships, and almost immediately turned over and sank. A lady, Miss Peel, and the mate went down with the yacht, and were drowned. The master was picked up unconscious, having been struck by a spar, and died shortly after. On being dragged on board the *Alberta*, one man had the small bone of one of his arms fractured, and was sent to Haslar Naval Hospital; and Mr. Heywood, the owner, was picked up in a dangerous condition. He was removed to Admiralty House, Portsmouth, and placed under the care of Dr. M'Ewen, of the Victoria and Albert. Mrs. Heywood, who was staying in Ryde, was brought over in the Fire Queen, the yacht of Admiral G. Elliot, to her husband at Admiralty House. The crew were all rescued and taken on board the Royal yacht. As soon as the *Mistletoe* was struck the officers and crew of the *Alberta* did all that was possible to rescue those on board. Commander Fullerton particularly distinguished himself in this respect. He succeeded in rescuing a lady, Miss Peel, and was himself placed in the greatest jeopardy while endeavouring to save the life of the deceased lady. He managed to reach her; but, the back of the schooner giving way at the time, she was carried below by the mainsail of the ship. Several of the bluejackets also had narrow escapes, one of them actually going down with the sinking vessel. The Queen, before leaving for Falmouth, sent to Admiral Elliot and issued special commands with regard to the care of the survivors. Her Majesty also requested that telegrams with reference to the condition of Mr. Heywood should be sent after her on her journey to the north, and the telegraph office was kept open all night for the purpose. A telegram was forwarded to reach her Majesty at Banbury, and messages were dispatched to various stations on her route.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, after their arrival at Gosport, left by special train, en route for Falmouth.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne on Thursday week, at which were present the Duke of Richmond, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Earl of Derby, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Mr. Charles Peel was Clerk of the Council. The Duke of Richmond, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and the Right Hon. Austin Layard, her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, had audiences of her Majesty. The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli remained at Osborne on a visit. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, visited the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner-party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Count Castellengo, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Chevalier de Martino, and Viscount Bridport.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice yesterday week honoured the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero with their presence at Whippingham Rectory during the performance of the annual games of the school children of the Whippingham School. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Admiral Elliot, and Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle dined with her Majesty.

On Saturday last Mr. Disraeli, Admiral Elliot, and Sir Hastings Doyle left and the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote and the Rev. R. Duckworth arrived at Osborne and dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Osborne. The Rev. R. Duckworth, canon of Westminster, officiated.

Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby and the Rev. George Prothero dined with her Majesty on Monday.

The Queen is expected to arrive at Inverary Castle, on the 21st proximo, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll.

Madame Hager has exhibited at Osborne her dog, Minos before the Queen and the Royal family, and her Majesty was much pleased with the performance.

M. Desanges has submitted to the Queen a portrait of the Prince of Wales, painted by him for the Grand Lodge of Freemasons.

The Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Harriet Phipps have succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maids of Honour in waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on their route from the Isle of Wight to London visited the Serapis at Portsmouth and inspected the arrangements in progress for the forthcoming voyage of the Prince to India. Their Royal Highnesses had luncheon at Admiralty House and afterwards proceeded on their journey to Marlborough House. His Highness Ibrahim Pasha (nephew of the Viceroy of Egypt) visited the Prince at Marlborough House on Saturday last, and his Royal Highness returned the visit at the Alexandra Hotel. The Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. The Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at Kew. The Prince and Princess left Marlborough House on Monday on their visit to Sheffield. Their Royal Highnesses were received upon their arrival by the Mayor and Corporation and by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county and a distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings of the Prince and Princess are daily reported on page 189. Their Royal Highnesses were to leave Longshaw yesterday for Aberfeldie. The children of the Prince and Princess will join their parents on their journey to the north.

The visit next month of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle, is given up for this year, their Royal Highnesses having determined to remain at Aberfeldie till just before the Prince's departure for India.

The Duke of Connaught visited Marshal MacMahon during his sojourn in Paris, and the Marshal returned his Royal Highness's visit.

The Duke of Coimbra left Claridge's Hotel on Saturday last for Dover, en route for Paris.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, after passing several weeks with the Duchess of Cambridge at Kew, left St. James's Palace on Tuesday on her return to Germany.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have left Grosvenor-square for Brighton.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Forbes at Castle Newe, will visit the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. and the Misses Tait have arrived in Paris. His Grace officiated at Divine service in Paris on Sunday.

The Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, has joined the Duchess and the Ladies Gordon Lennox at Gordon Castle, Banffshire.

The Marchioness of Headfort has left town for Buxton.

The Marquis of Salisbury has left Arlington-street to join the Marchioness at Dieppe.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has left town on a visit to the Countess of Chesterfield at Bretby Park, Burton-on-Trent.

The Earl of Derby has arrived at Fairhill.

The Earl of Carnarvon has joined his yacht at Cowes.

The Earl of Malmesbury has arrived on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, at Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

The Lord Chancellor has left his residence in Cromwell-houses for his shooting-box in Scotland.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons has left the Palace of Westminster for Glynde, Lewes.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli has left town for Hughenden Manor.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen and Mrs. Goschen have left their residence in Portland-place for the Continent.

The Right Hon. R. A. Cross, M.P., has left town to join Mrs. Cross at Eccle Riggs, Broughton-in-Furness, whence they go to Scarborough.

The Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt has left his official residence at the Admiralty for Wadenhoe, near Oundle.

SUBURBAN WATER-CARTS.

There are many inhabited nooks and corners of the metropolitan district which do not yet possess the accommodation of a "main" for the supply of company water. The householders in these situations, like those of important provincial towns within any middle-aged remembrance, are still obliged to depend on the daily visits of such carts and barrels as are delineated in the front-page Engraving. The arrival of the water-cart is eagerly watched by the females and children of humble families, and by the domestic servants of more genteel establishments. It is a lively scene of pleasant rusticity within the suburbs of London, which may partly console the pining cockney for his sequestration from green meadows and parling brooks. Here, too, may be seen in the dusty road a gathering of cocks and hens and chickens, or perhaps of ducks, from the pond on the adjacent common, which seems to be broken that the world has not yet become one bustling street of shops and offices. There is leisure for the juvenile population to amuse themselves with the pony or the donkey while the cart stops to fill the waiting pails.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The inquiry into the Norwich election is proceeding, and that into the Boston election has begun.

The expenses of the candidates at the West Suffolk election have been published. Those of the successful candidate, Colonel Wilson (Conservative), are £2863, and those of Mr. Charles Easton (Liberal) £2808.

Wednesday next, the 25th inst., is the last day for claims to be made for householders and lodgers to be placed on the list of voters, and notices of objections must be made by that day. For some time the lists have been exhibited on the church doors, and it is necessary for lodgers annually to make their claims. The lists will be revised from Sept. 15 to Oct. 31.

The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird addressed his constituents at Perth on Tuesday night. He severely criticised the conduct of the Government in reference to the Merchant Shipping and Regimental Exchanges Bills. On the other hand, he alluded in terms of commendation to Mr. Cross's master and servant and workmen's dwellings legislation. A unanimous vote of confidence in the hon. gentleman was passed.

The second annual fête and demonstration of the Reading Working Men's Conservative Association was held, on Monday, in Maiden Erlegh Park, the seat of Mr. Hargreaves. The weather was remarkably fine and warm, and 8000 people were attracted to the park to share in the festivities. A public luncheon was held beneath a marquee, at which about 200 persons were present. Mr. J. H. Simonds presided.

In addressing a large meeting of his constituents at Sheffield, on Wednesday, Mr. Mundella criticised the policy of the Government during the past Session, but spoke with approval respecting some of their measures. He also referred to Mr. Pimms's movement, the cases of Dr. Kenegally and Colonel Baker, and the vote for the Prince of Wales's visit to India. A vote of confidence in the honourable gentleman was passed.

Mr. Lloyd, the Conservative member for the city of Cardigan, met the electors at the Townhall, Aberystwith, on Wednesday evening, and reviewed the measures of the two last Sessions, declaring that the Government possessed the confidence of the country.

A large skating-rink at the Southsea Park Aquarium was opened on Monday by the Mayor of Portsmouth.

The Victoria and Graving Docks at Dundee, part of the scheme for the extension of the harbour, were opened on Monday amidst every display of enthusiasm and jubilation. Increased facilities will now be afforded to the shipping of the port. The outlay involved in their construction will exceed a quarter of a million sterling. The weather was magnificent, and in consequence the display was singularly successful. Lord Strathmore, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided, and on the steamer *Dundee*, which contained those invited to witness the opening ceremony, were assembled the leading families of the town and county. Four launches took place on the occasion. Lord Strathmore said the Queen had been reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure of being present.

The Act to amend the law with respect to the reduction of the National Debt and the charge for the National Debt in the Consolidated Fund has been printed. The principal provisions have reference to a new sinking fund and to the old sinking fund. Towards the new fund there is to be a permanent annual charge for the National Debt on the Consolidated Fund; during the financial year ending March 31 next £27,400,000; for the year 1874, £27,700,000; and for every subsequent year, £28,000,000. The annual charges payable out of the permanent charge are set forth, and any surplus is to be paid to the new sinking fund to reduce the debt. As to the old sinking fund, annual accounts are to be published of the income and expenditure, and the surplus is to be paid in reduction of the debt. The National Debt Commissioners are to keep the accounts of the old and new sinking funds.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. E. H. Currie, vice-chairman of the London School Board, presided, yesterday week, at the opening of a new school in Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth.

The *Daily News* states that Mr. Frederic Hill, assistant secretary to the Post Office, has resigned his place, retiring with a special pension.

Mr. J. M. Hayman, of Dr. Johnson's-buildings, Temple, has been appointed by the Incorporated Law Society lecturer and reader on Common and Mercantile Law next season.

The great feature of next week's attractions at the Alexandra Palace will be the fête, on Monday, in aid of the Railway Provident Societies, when the entertainments will be numerous and varied.

On the invitation of Mr. Roger Eykyn, the members of the metropolitan police doing duty at the Houses of Parliament, under Inspector Denning, visited Windsor last Saturday, and were festively entertained.

The workmen, in excavating the site of the new Opera House on the Thames Embankment, came, yesterday week, upon a relic of a past age in a sword encrusted with rust, with a pommel of fine gold, covered with armorial devices.

The appointment of Art-Director of the Science and Art Department, vacant by the resignation of Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A., has been offered by the Committee of Council on Education to Mr. E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., Slade Professor at University College, London, and has been accepted by him.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held at 10, Adelphi-terrace, several new members were elected, one of whom was Sir J. Kennaway, Bart. Among the papers noted for the coming session are two by Principal Dawson and Professor J. L. Porter, D.D.

The annual summer exhibition of plants and flowers of the East London Amateur Floricultural Society was held on the first three days of the week, in a tent erected in the grounds of the Grammar School, Tredegar-square, the use of which was kindly granted by the Head Master.

At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Horticultural Society, yesterday week, the heads of an agreement with her Majesty's Commissioners, by which, it is hoped, the society will be raised to the position which it ought to occupy, were considered and adopted.

A new gun-boat for the Argentine Navy, named the *Pilecmaio*, was launched last Saturday from Messrs. Reunie's shipbuilding yard, Greenwich. It is of the same type as her Majesty's gun-boat *Arrow*, but carries a heavier gun—namely, a 26½-ton 600-pounder.

Cardinal Manning, in receiving a deputation of Maltese residents in London who came to congratulate him on his accession to his new dignity, gave an address, the chief topic of which was the warlike tendency in Europe, which his Eminence attributed to the acts of those whom he styled "the apostles of revolution."

There were built in London, last year, 7761 new houses and 145 new streets, and two new squares were formed—the length of the new streets and squares being 22 miles and 862 yards; 3542 new houses were in course of construction. The length of new streets and squares opened during the last quarter of a century is 1181 miles and 54 yards.

The annual fête of the Foresters took place, on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace, and was as successful as beautiful weather, a full programme of amusements, and large crowds of visitors could make it. About 54,000 persons were present. Blondin's performance over the terrace, Admiral Tom Trump in the opera-theatre, and a balloon race from the cricket-ground were the chief attractions.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 82,850, of whom 32,620 were in workhouses, and 50,230 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures showed a decrease of 8593, 15,074, and 18,319 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 446, of whom 290 were men, 127 women, and 29 children under sixteen.

Up to last Saturday evening the French Inundation Fund at the Mansion House amounted to £24,161, exclusive of £500 premised by the South-Eastern Railway Company. The later donations include the sum of £486, the proceeds of the sale of sketches contributed by artists in England, and exhibited at the gallery of the Society of French Artists, by Mr. C. W. Deschamps; £74 4s. 8d. by the borough of Kendal; £32 7s. 9d. by the borough of Sandwich; and £35 16s. by the Coiffeur Hairdressing Society.

Major Frank Bolton, the water-examiner, in his report for July, states that from the 16th to the 31st the Thames at Hampton, Molesey, and Sunbury was very bad, consequent upon the heavy floods. Although every care with the filtering appeared to have been taken, the water-companies were unable to remove the colouring matter. Upon the cessation of the floods (which generally last for three or four days after the prevalence of heavy and continuous rains), consumers should run all the coloured water off from their cisterns, and, as the river will most probably by that time have flined down, the supply delivered will be clear and bright.

A society grandiloquently styling itself the Magna Charta Association has been sitting in congress this week, under the presidency of Dr. Kenegally, M.P. The whole of the first day was occupied with excited and angry discussions arising out of an attempt of Dr. Kenegally to exclude Mr. J. de Morgan. On a division being taken a majority were for his admission, and Mr. A. Kenegally ushered him in—only, however, to hear an order to retire, as the Doctor was about to take another division. The second time the result was as the chairman desired. The representatives of the press were excluded, notwithstanding that many of the delegates denounced such a course as dictatorial and tyrannical.

The medical schools of the metropolis will be opened on Oct. 1, with the exception of the Westminster, University College, and the London School of Dental Surgery, which will open on Oct. 4. Addresses will be delivered at St. Mary's by Dr. John Randall, lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence; at St. Thomas's, by Dr. Payne; at the Westminster, by Mr. Richard Davy, F.R.C.S. Eng., lecturer on Anatomy; at St. George's, by Dr. Barnes, lecturer on Midwifery, &c.; at the London, by Dr. W. Bathurst Woodman, assistant-physician; at the Charing-cross, by Mr. W. Fairlie Clarke, F.R.C.S. Eng.; at King's College, by Professor Curnow, M.D.; at University College, by Professor Corfield, M.D.; at the Middlesex, by Mr. B. Thompson Lowe, F.R.C.S. Eng., lecturer on "Physiology;" at Guy's, by Dr. Thomas Stevenson. At St. Bartholomew's the custom of delivering an introductory address has been abandoned of late years. At the London School of Dental Surgery the session will be opened by the distribution of prizes, at which Sir James Paget, Bart., president of the Royal College of Surgeons, will preside.



NEW TOWNHALL, WEST BROMWICH.



THE VILLA ROLIGHED (PEACE), WHERE HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN DIED.

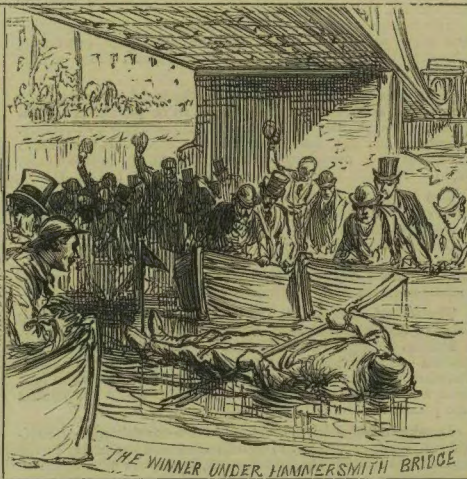
THE LATE HANS ANDERSEN.

The recent death of Hans Christian Andersen, the Danish author of many popular tales, was announced in this Journal. It is not long since we gave a portrait of that clever and amiable man, upon the occasion of his seventieth birthday. The house in which he died—namely, the villa of Rolighed, near Copenhagen—is shown in our present illustration. He was born, April 2, 1805, at Odense, where his father was a poor working shoemaker, and his education began at the parish

charity school. From a factory boy he attempted to turn player, but had not voice enough for the stage, and was fain to seek employment at the theatre as carpenter of scenery. He then began writing tragedies, which attracted the notice of an influential patron, Councillor Collin, and obtained for Andersen the opportunity of studying in a Government school and college. He wrote his "Improvisatore," "O. T.," and "Only a Fiddler," became famous, and was invited to Court. His fables and romances of fairyland have delighted many thousands of our English children.

WEST BROMWICH TOWNHALL.

The town of West Bromwich, in the centre of the South Staffordshire iron district, has a population of 50,000, and will soon be invested with the privileges of a Municipal Corporation, electing its own Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Council. In the anticipation of such local dignity, the Improvement Commissioners have erected a Townhall and adjacent public offices, including a market-hall, free library, and baths, which were opened on Tuesday week. The architects of the Townhall



A RACE IN BOYTON DRESSES ON THE THAMES.



INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

were Messrs. Alexander and Henman, of Middlesborough and Stockton-on-Tees; the market-hall and library were intrusted to Messrs. Weller and Proud, of Wolverhampton; and the baths to Mr. Pincher, of West Bromwich. Messrs. Trow and Son, of Widsnesbury, were the builders, the whole costing about £17,000. The site of these buildings is on the Lodge estate, nearly opposite Christ Church. The Townhall, shown in our illustration, has a frontage to the main road of about 130 ft. Externally the design is of bold character, having at the outer corner a massive tower rising to a height of 130 ft. The upper stage is ornamented with a continuous arcade of detached columns and trefoil arches, and with a richly-moulded cornice above, under the eaves of a high-pitched roof, broken up by large dormer windows; from the front is extended a lofty flagstaff. The tower stands slightly forward, forming a picturesque object, which can be seen a long distance off. The main entrance is under a triplet of well-proportioned arches, supported by stone columns, with moulded bases, and clustered and carved capitals. At the angles are sculptures representing the several months of the year. These and most of the carvings were executed with much skill by Mr. Reddis, of Birmingham. The interior is conveniently arranged; the large hall, 81 ft. by 48 ft., is entirely surrounded by a corridor on all four sides, with twelve doorways for entrance or exit; at one end is a recessed orchestra, with a movable platform in front of it. The board-room, committee-room, and clerks' offices, are suitable to their respective purposes. The opening festival of Tuesday week consisted of a banquet given in the hall by Mr. Reuben Farley, chairman of the Improvement Commissioners. Among the company were the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Wrottesley, Mr. N. Bagnall, High Sheriff of the county, Mr. M. Bass, M.P., Mr. A. Brodgen, M.P., and Mr. S. C. Allsopp, M.P. Mr. Brodgen, in the course of the evening, promised to give an organ for the Townhall, as he has already done at Wednesbury.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION.

The exhibition held at the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysees, of which we this week present an illustration, has been open for some time past, but it is only quite recently that its arrangements have been completed. Although more than two-thirds of the exhibits it contains are neither of a maritime nor fluvial character, as they should be according to the programme of the promoters, the exhibition may be said to be fairly successful, large crowds assembling there every afternoon. Collected together in the vast central glass-roofed gallery of the Palais de l'Industrie, at one end of which rises an extremely effective artificial cascade, are a multitude of stalls and cases displaying objects of a very miscellaneous description—clocks, watches, jewellery, cutlery, porcelain, and bronzes, lamps, chimney-pieces, and liquors, preserved meat, playing-cards, and apparatus for the use of the deaf and dumb. Along each side of the same gallery will be found innumerable exhibits of furniture, sewing-machines, and heavy machinery, while at one end, adjoining the ornamental pavilion erected for the use of Marshal MacMahon, there is quite a show of model carriages, omnibuses, and tramway cars. The objects coming within the scope of the original programme of the exhibition are mainly specimen sailing and rowing boats, anchors, diving costumes, rockets, and life-saving apparatuses. In the English section by far the finest show is made by the Board of Trade, who display a very interesting collection of rockets, lights, signal flags, temporary rudders, maritime examination models, &c. The Meteorological Office exhibits various fishery and marine barometers; and the India Museum is represented by a curious show of Indian fishing-nets and traps and boats. Not far off one comes upon a case containing samples of Spratt's patent marine biscuits; and these manufacturers also display specimens of their well-known patent dog biscuits, which are exclusively used for the dogs kept by the Jardin d'Acclimatation, and are also in high favour among French masters of hounds. A very efficient orchestra is installed in the centre of the palace, and its performances are no doubt one of the principal sources of attraction to the numerous promenaders who visit the exhibition of an afternoon.

THE BOYTON RACE.

The novel contest witnessed by the Duke and Duchess of Teck and several thousand persons, on the 10th inst., is the subject of a few illustrations from the pencil of one of our Artists. How a dozen young gentlemen paddled from Putney to Hammermith in the Boyton life-saving dress, and proved that this well-known suit of indiarubber might be of as much use on a pleasure or sporting trip as on the occasion of a shipwreck, was fully described in these columns last week. The unique race promoted by the proprietors of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* attracted so much public interest, however, that we may be excused for again referring to it. The Duke and Duchess of Teck, who were accompanied by their children and suite, embarked in the Victoria at the Speaker's stairs, Westminster Palace, and were received by Mr. William Ingram, M.P., Captain Pelly (chairman of the London Steam-Boat Company), Captain Boyton, and Mr. J. Orrell Lever. The twelve competitors donned their Boyton suits in the fore cabin of the Victoria, under the superintendence of Mr. C. S. Merriman, the inventor of the dress; and the grotesque sight presented by the amateur Boytons was thus graphically described by the special reporter of the *Morning Post*:—"Presently there appeared on the deck of the Victoria, one by one, a posse of individuals who might truly be termed amphibious, for, as they could walk and run ashore, so they could assume with impunity almost any position in the water. Swathed from head to foot in the stout indiarubber suit, and armed with the necessary paddle, the amphibious ones saluted the Duke and Duchess and then paraded before the whole ship's company. Had the competitors suddenly made their appearance from the unfathomable depths below instead of having merely journeyed from the classic precincts of the Temple to suburban Putney, they could not have aroused more curiosity in the minds of the spectators. As, one after the other, they came on deck, so transformed that their best friends might have been excused for not recognising them at the first glance, they were surrounded by the Victoria's passengers and prodded much in the same way as intending purchasers dig their forefinger into the sides of a fat ox."

Like a line of divers floating on their backs did the dozen amateur Boytons loom, as they clung to the rope slung from Mr. Lord's steam-launch to a skiff, and awaited the signal to start. Captain Boyton soon sent them off; and, paddling their own canoes, as it were, with their colours flying from the miniature flagstaffs attached to their feet, they at once shot away on their two-mile spin from Putney to Hammermith. It was a good proof of how readily anyone can become quite at home in the Boyton suit that both the leaders received their first and only lesson in the dress from Mr. Merriman in the Serpentine on the day before the race. These two novices, Mr. Lawrence Whalley and Mr. J. Bowley, dis-

played astonishing dexterity in propelling themselves over the Thames, Bowley leading well until the Crab Tree was reached, and there having to give way to his younger rival, who won by thirty yards, accomplishing the paddle from Putney to Hammermith Bridge in 32 min. 2 sec. Some hundred yards from Bowley was Mr. William Willis, next to whom was Mr. Horace Davenport (captain of the Ilex Swimming Club). After Captain Boyton and Mr. Merriman had competed in a friendly race without paddles, and the Captain had given his well-known illustrations of the utility of the Boyton dress, the Victoria returned to town, and the three prize-winners had the honour to receive their rewards from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck. The silver claret cup presented by Mr. William Ingram, M.P., as the first prize, was much admired by the Princess when Mr. Rollason (from Messrs. Elkington, the manufacturers of the trophy) handed it to her Royal Highness. The design was the most appropriate that could have been chosen, the richly chased and embossed silver claret-jug having an anchor and a buoy on the lid, and on one side the representation of a yacht-race in relief, and on the reverse a beautifully engraved figure of Captain Boyton in his famous suit. The jug—finished with that perfection which makes all Messrs. Elkington's productions such exquisite works of art—now bears the following inscription:—"Presented by the Proprietors of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* as first prize for a race in the Boyton suit, Aug. 10, 1875. Won by Mr. Lawrence T. Whalley, and presented by H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck." The second prize was a Boyton suit, presented by the Life-Saving Dress Company (Boyton-Merriman Patent), Limited, which, it may here be stated, is the only company with which Captain Boyton and Mr. Merriman have personally associated themselves. The third prize was a silver watch, the gift of Sir John Bennett. It need scarcely be said that her Royal Highness presented the prizes with the winning figure which has made the Princess Mary one of the most popular Princesses in the kingdom. The Duke and Duchess of Teck both evidently enjoyed the river jaunt; and were warmly cheered as they landed from the Victoria, with their children and suite, at the Speaker's stairs of the Houses of Parliament.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Fête Napoleon, which under the Empire used to attract such crowds of excursionists to Paris, has once more come and gone—celebrated by the Bonapartists by attending mass at the church of St. Augustin. The Imperialist journals assert there were upwards of 1500 persons present at this ceremony, while more impartial accounts estimate the number at under 1000; several of the heads of the party being more-over absent. The chief feature of the demonstration was the substitution of small bouquets of china-asters for violets, which, since the Republicans took to wearing them, have fallen into disfavour with the Bonapartists. M. de Cassagnac's paper, *Le Pays*, appeared with a high-flown address in large type to "His Highness Monseigneur the Prince Imperial," which, after alluding to the Prince's desire to abide by the formally expressed will of the nation, called attention to the danger of France falling into the hands of the Revolutionists, in which case it proclaimed it to be the Prince's duty to act as the saviour of society instead of waiting for a plebiscite to recall him. This insolent address, which defied alike the Constitution voted by the National Assembly and the Chief of the Government in the person of Marshal MacMahon, appears to have called forth no Ministerial communiqué—M. Buffet, a Bonapartist at heart, being inclined to censure the escapades of bellicose M. Paul de Cassagnac.

Nearly all the general councils have opened their summer sessions, the presidents and secretaries elected being almost invariably the same as those who were returned last year. Some presidents have delivered inaugural speeches of a Republican character, while others have freely given expression to their Bonapartist or monarchical sentiments, but no important "incidents" appear to have occurred.

Mrs. Dupanloup's University Education Bill, which was voted by the Assembly a few months ago, is now beginning to bear its fruits, and the establishment of a clerical university in Paris has been formally resolved on. The six dioceses of Paris—Tours, Sens, Reims, Rouen, and Bourges—will contribute towards its foundation, the difficulty of finding and purchasing a site having been overcome by Archbishop Guibert setting aside an unused Carmelite monastery to receive it.

Madame Michelet, widow of the celebrated Republican historian, has gained an action brought against her husband's son-in-law with the object of having the body of her husband interred in Paris. The body is to be dispatched from Hyeres so as to arrive in the capital on Aug. 31, when it is expected all the notabilities of the Republican party will attend the ceremony of its re-interment in the Montmartre cemetery.

The Duke of Coimbra, brother of the King of Portugal, is at present in Paris, where the Duke of Connaught stayed on Monday, on his way to Switzerland.

There is a rumour of a contemplated grand Republican banquet at Troyes, in the Aube, at which M. Gambetta is to deliver one of his monster speeches, developing the programme of the Radical party.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree, promulgated at Madrid, orders a fresh levy of 100,000 men for military service, and another Royal decree providing a guarantee for future loans to the Treasury, and advances by the Bank of Spain and the Mortgage Bank, has been published.

Conflicting reports respecting the operations before Seo d'Urgel are sent. The Royalists state that they have frustrated an attempt by Doregany to relieve the place, and claim to have had other advantages; whilst the Carlists assert that they have inflicted severe losses on the enemy, and that none of their own positions have been disturbed.

The ironclad frigate *Vitoria* has been bombed and almost wholly destroyed the town of Bermeo.

Whilst the Spanish steamer *Express* was being loaded with war materials at Barcelona, an explosion took place. Fifty persons were killed, and the vessel was sunk.

GERMANY.

In honour of the Emperor of Austria's birthday, the Emperor and Empress of Germany gave a dinner at Babelsberg Castle, near Berlin, on Wednesday afternoon.

The patriotic sentiment of the day in Germany concentrated itself last Monday upon the inauguration of a monument to Hermann, alias Arminius, alias Armin, the German leader mentioned in Tacitus in connection with the defeat, more than 1800 years ago, of Varus and his legions. The place Mount Grothenburg, Detmold. The Emperor and other distinguished personages were present, and the ceremony of unveiling the memorial was attended by 15,000 people. Superintendent-General Koppen delivered an historical discourse suitable to the occasion, and a festive oration was

delivered by Privy Councillor Prensz. The act of handing over the monument to the nation was performed by the Councillor of Justice, Herr Lueders, of Hanover, amid the fire of artillery and the enthusiastic cheering of the assembled multitude. The Emperor William, accompanied by the Prince of Lippe-Detmold and the sculptor, Herr Bandel, then drove round the monument, and his Imperial Majesty afterwards presented the Prince of Lippe-Detmold with the colonelcy of the 55th Regiment. Herr Bandel has received from the Emperor the Order of the Crown of the third class.

Prince Charles of Bavaria, who was in the eighty-first year of his age, lost his life by falling from his horse on Monday.

Count Münster, the German Ambassador at the Court of St. James, left Berlin, on Wednesday morning, for Varzin, on a second visit to Prince Bismarck.

An official report has been published in Berlin declaring that Prince Bismarck in no way endeavoured, as alleged, to influence the recent election in Lauenburg of a member of the German Parliament. The report was drawn up, at the instance of the Prince himself.

The death is announced of General von Zastrow, who commanded a German army corps in the war between France and Germany, and who is also known as a writer on military subjects.

Dr. Dollinger opened the proceedings of the International Conference of the friends of Christian Church Union, at Bonn, on Thursday week, by a discourse upon the connection of the dogmatic controversy between the Greek and Latin Churches with the whole development of ecclesiastical history, after which a debate took place on the points of dispute between the Old Catholic and Eastern Churches. In the afternoon the proceedings were conducted in English. A letter from the Bishop of Winchester was read by Dr. Dollinger upon the validity of English ordination, and a discussion followed. At next day's sitting Dr. Dollinger made a report upon the changes which had been brought about in the relations between the Roman Church and other Churches by the Vatican decrees. The conferences were closed in the afternoon, Dr. Dollinger announcing that they would be resumed in the latter part of next summer. Archbishop Lykurgos, of Syra, and the Bishop of Gibraltar, speaking in the name of their co-religionists, conveyed to Dr. Dollinger the expression of their joy at the good results obtained by the deliberations, and the hope that the divided Churches would be drawn still closer together, and finally be reunited in one universal Church. At the close of the proceedings Bishop Reinkens read the "Te Deum" in Latin, and offered a short Latin prayer for union in faith and charity.

DENMARK.

The Grand Duchess Czarevna arrived in the Derjava at Copenhagen on Thursday week, and was met by the Danish Royal family, M. Estrup (President of the Council), Count Moltke Bregetvint (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Baron Morenheim (the representative of Russia at the Danish Court), and several other distinguished persons. From the custom-house the Royal family proceeded with the Grand Duchess to the palace of Princess Caroline, daughter of Frederic VI., thence to the Château of Sorgenfri (Sans Souci) to pay a visit to the Queen Dowager, Caroline Amalie, widow of Christian VIII.; and thence to Fredensborg, the summer residence of King Christian. The Grand Duchess, who is accompanied by her children, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and George and the Grand Duchess Hérria, purposes spending several weeks with her family, and the Czarévitch will join her at Fredensborg.

TURKEY.

The latest telegrams and letters respecting the war in the Herzegovina indicate that the insurrection is growing in magnitude, the Christian populations of the neighbouring districts manifesting a disposition to aid the insurgents with men, money, and arms. At the same time it is reported that an insurrection has broken out in Bosnia, and that a fort and a town have been captured by the insurgents. The town of Banialuka, a fortified place of some ten thousand inhabitants, has joined the movement. The towns of Dubicza, Berbir, and Kostanizza are stated to be in flames, and many Turkish nobles are reported to have been slaughtered.

The *Daily News* gives a map and the following summarised description of the scene of war:—

Herzegovina is a sanjak or province of Bosnia, the most northerly division or government of Turkey; it extends nearly 220 miles from east to west, and has an average breadth of about fifty miles; its superficial area is about 10,000 English square miles; the inhabitants are Slaves (Aryans), descendants of the first Slavish tribes that settled in the Eastern empire, and were converted to Christianity by the Eastern Church. The physical characteristics of the country are here as elsewhere stamped upon the people that inhabit it, who are chiefly pastoral, being hardy and clanlike, rugged, stormy, impetuous, but withal warm-hearted and ready to combine against a common enemy, especially when that enemy is alien in race and faith. Herzegovina occupies a considerable portion of the great mountain system called the Dinaric Alps, the great backbone or water-parting which divides the drainage of the Black Sea from that of the Adriatic, and which towards the north-west, near the Konjitz, separates the River Drina and its tributaries from the Neretva, passes along the northern and eastern boundaries of Montenegro, and finally flows to the eastward of Prizrendi. The country is intersected in every direction by offshoots from the main range, which divide the surface into a great number of secondary valleys, generally of small extent and difficult of access. The chief town is Mostar, situated on the Neretva, on both banks united by a stone bridge of a single arch. Cattle and horses are numerous. The population is estimated at from 700 to 10,000. The town next in importance is Trebinje, situated about fifty-seven miles south-south-east of Mostar, on the Trebinjska, with a population of about 1600; the other places on the Adriatic slope, the most interesting portion of the Herzegovina at the present time, are mere villages. Herzegovina has two outlets to the sea—one at the port of Klok, the other on the Gulf of (Boche di) Cattaro. These two outlets cut the Austrian province of Dalmatia, which occupies all the rest of this part of the Adriatic seaboard, into three sections; and Austria would be very glad to have here a "rectification of frontiers." Herzegovina is bounded on the north by the other sanjaks of Bosnia and by the semi-independent Principality of Serbia, whose present ruler, Prince Milan Obrenovitch IV., is just twenty years of age; on the south by Scutari, one of the administrative divisions of European Turkey, and by the Principality of Montenegro, which, though nominally tributary to Turkey, is actually independent, the whole territory forming a natural fortress; on the west Herzegovina is bounded and shut out from the sea, except at the two points just mentioned, by the Austrian province of Dalmatia, which also contains a sympathetic population.

AMERICA.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson was buried with "Masonic honours" and amidst popular demonstrations of respect and sympathy at Greenville, East Tennessee, on the 3rd inst. In pursuance of a wish expressed by him some time back, the body was wrapped in the national flag, and a copy of the United States Constitution was placed between his hands. In obedience to an Executive order, issued from Washington and signed by President Grant, all the public offices were dressed in mourning for several days before the funeral.

AUSTRALIA.

The new Ministry of Victoria has declared its policy to be the taxation of large estates, the retention of the protective duties, and the accomplishment of Constitutional reforms.



DRIVING CATTLE INTO A CORRAL, NEBRASKA.

DRAWN BY V. W. BROMLEY.

The Extra Supplement.

"DRIVING CATTLE INTO A CORRAL."

The railroad journey across the North American Continent has made thousands of travellers quite familiar with the vast expanse of the prairies westward of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and with the highlands of Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, to the Pacific shore of California. It is in the territory of Nebraska, almost immediately after starting from Omaha, that the eye is filled with the view of those immense plains, in winter covered with dusty and faded grass, but in spring gay with a variety of flowers, unrelieved by tree or shrub, by house or fence, to the utmost verge of the horizon. No water is to be seen, except here and there in the sandy bed of the Platte river; the sky in autumn commonly appears a vault of cloudless blue; and there is little sign of animal life. But in some favourable situations, where the supply of water is more convenient, large herds of cattle subsist on the wild pasturage; and, before the Union Pacific line was constructed, with the frequent trains of waggons conveying emigrants or merchandise to California, or to the Mormon settlement of Salt Lake City, there was employment for several thousand bullock-drivers, called "bull-whackers" in the slang of the Far West. Some of the Indian tribes, since the disappearance of the buffalo from their old hunting-grounds, have taken to the occupation of looking after cattle on the prairie, finding a market for their skins, if not for their carcasses, at the stations along the line. In the engraving which forms our Special Supplement, from a drawing by Mr. Valentine Bromley, we see a motley gang of bull-whackers and Indians driving their beasts into the "corral" or inclosure, where they are to be slaughtered. This word "corral," which is in use throughout California and New Mexico, reminds one of the "kraal" among Dutch herdsmen in South Africa, and seems to mean pretty much the same thing.

VISITING THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The appearance of the Falls of Niagara is so well known that we do not propose giving any representation of their general aspect for the present. Their extent is so great that there are many features about them worthy of being made into pictures; and the groups of visitors constantly at the Falls and going to and from each noted point of view will afford fresh matter, and may give some new ideas of the place, to those who have not been able to make a visit to it themselves. Those who put on waterproof dresses—which are supplied on the spot—to visit the lower part of the Falls, seem, when they catch the eye of the visitor, as if they were a new species of the genus homo. The dresses are of a yellow colour; and, as the costume beneath is entirely covered, and but a partial glimpse of the face may, perhaps, only be seen at first, there is nothing definite to tell what they are. The first idea is that they are Indians; or the notion may suggest itself that they are stuffed figures which have escaped from a museum. After they come out from the spray, the dresses shine from the wet, and they suggest the notion that they belong to the naval occupation and have just landed from a storm at sea. Ultimately, when you get close to them and find that they have a similar skin to your own and speak the same language as yourself, their importance and your interest in them proportionally decrease. Still the costume is useful, for by its means gentlemen, and even ladies, can in perfect safety go in behind the water as it falls, and can even visit what is called the "Temple of the Winds," on the American side, and pass on, by a series of temporary wooden pathways, among the rocks where the air is almost wholly composed of mist and spray.

On the Canadian side there is a point of rock at the corner of the fall which has a strange attraction for visitors. It offers the temptation of a bird's-eye view of the falling waters; and yet it is a dangerous point, for there is no protection, and the motion of the rushing mass below is calculated to produce giddiness or to give a touch of nervousness to even the strongest system. The illustration given this week, called "On the Brink," is an often repeated incident at this point. There is the strong desire to look over and see the water to the bottom; there is the natural fear of danger, and the timidity produced by the noise and movement of the water. Perhaps also a friend is with you—most probably a lady. She also desires to have a peep over the perilous rock; but as she hears it her fears produce excitement; she trembles for herself, and, at the same time, as she realises the position, for the safety of the arm held out to protect her. A balustrade, or even a low wall, should be built at this place as a protection, so that the view might be seen and enjoyed without this sense of danger.

On Goat Island there is a wooden stair, with platform and railing, so that the Fall on the American side can be looked at in perfect security. This forms the subject of another illustration.

The members of the Midland Farmers' Club have presented Mr. Mechi with ten Shropshire Down ewes and a ram, at a cost of about £60.

The bronze statue about to be erected in Darlington to the memory of Joseph Pease was successfully cast, last Saturday, at Messrs. Cox and Son's foundry, Thames Ditton.

The Portsmouth Town Council have refused to grant £7000 for the estimated requirements of the School Board, on the ground that the expenditure in the past has been excessive.

At Bishop Burton, near Beverley, a farmer's son has lodged a bullet in a governess's head, the weapon discharged being a gun which the firer supposed to be unloaded.

Riots have occurred in Newry, Ireland. The members of a Roman Catholic procession cheered for Home Rule, and shouted against King William; they excited the Orange faction, and caused a free fight. Bludgeons, stones, and firearms were used, and several persons were injured.

Mr. A. Dorrien Smith writes to the *Times* that nothing has been done to prevent a recurrence of such a calamity as the wreck of the Schiller. Since May two vessels have got among the rocks of the Scilly Islands in fog; and a week ago the Cactus, from Barbary to Cardiff, was wrecked on one of the western rocks in a fog. To make matters worse, he says, the Post Office authorities have refused to purchase the existing cable, and the company owning it have raised their tariff to 15s. for twenty words.

Lord Napier and Ettrick uncovered the Cumberland memorial to the Earl of Mayo at Cockermouth on Thursday. It is carved from a solid block of Sicilian marble, is nine feet in height, and weighs three tons. In modelling the likeness the sculptors, Messrs. Wills, were much assisted by suggestions from Lady Mayo and the Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., both of whom visited the studio, and took great interest in the progress of the work. The cost of the work (800 gns.) has been subscribed by Lord Mayo's constituents when he sat in the House of Commons as Lord Nass. The town held holiday on the occasion, and after the unveiling there was a luncheon in the Agricultural Hall, presided over by the Earl of Lonsdale.

Majesty is empowered to exercise jurisdiction over British subjects in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and by Order in Council to create and constitute the office of "High Commissioner" in and over such islands, and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments for the breach of regulations for the government of her Majesty's subjects in such islands, &c. Further, the Act empowers her Majesty to erect a court of justice for British subjects in the islands of the Pacific, and to make ordinances, saving as to the rights of the tribes or people inhabiting such places. In consequence of the cession to the Queen of the colony of Fiji, the term Australasian colonies is now to include the colony of Fiji. The Act is to be proclaimed in each Australasian colony by the Governor within six weeks after a copy has been received, and is to take effect from the day of such proclamation.

CRUISE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP CHALLENGER.

Her Majesty's ship Challenger returned to Yokohama after a month's cruise for sounding and dredging operations, during which time she visited Higo, Ossima, and the various places of interest in the inland sea. While here his Majesty the Mikado announced, through Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister, his pleasure to receive a certain number of the officers attached to this expedition. Accordingly, on the 13th inst., Captain F. T. Thomson, Commander J. F. L. P. Maclean, Lieutenant Geo. B. Bethell, Sub-Lieutenant Lord George Campbell, Professor Wyville Thomson, and J. J. Wild, secretary and artist, attended at the Imperial Palace, Tokio, and were severally introduced to his Majesty through the British Minister, who most graciously remarked the interest he felt in the success of the expedition, concluding by expressing a hope that the same success would continue to attend it as hitherto. On the 15th, a rough and squally day, we went out of the harbour on a dredging excursion. A large party was on board to see the wonders of the deep brought up. On getting into deep water soundings were taken in fifty fathoms, specimens of water were also brought up, and the temperatures ascertained; the trawl was then lowered, and, after a short time, again hauled in, containing a medley of wonders—fish, shells, mud, seaweed, &c. Much interest was expressed by the company when the trawl was drawn up. The weather had moderated, and before returning to the anchorage everyone expressed themselves highly pleased with the cruise. Our visit to Japanese waters is now brought to a close, as to-morrow, the 16th, we start for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, taking an oceanic section due east, until reaching the longitude of the Sandwich Islands, where a southerly course will be made; this is supposed to occupy forty-five days. Some twenty days will be occupied in sounding and occasionally trawling on this section.—*Standard*.

WORK AND WAGES.

A monster demonstration of the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Miners' Association was held, on Tuesday, at Ripley, Derbyshire, about 6000 miners being present. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., was present. It was stated that there were 7000 men locked out, the district masters refusing to submit disputes to arbitration. Mr. Ashton Dilke spoke in deprecation of the conduct of the Marquis of Hartington in leaving the House of Commons at the division on the bill for the extension of the franchise to the counties, and advocated representation by working men's candidates. Mr. Macdonald spoke of miners' associations as being of importance not only for trade disputes, but as providing assistance in sickness. The country was just passing through a commercial crisis; and, though great accumulations of wealth had been effected, he advised the miners not to be arbitrary in enforcing their claims at this time, but rather to submit to a reduction of their wages for a time than have their unions crushed. He advised them to submit all disputes to arbitration, and applauded Government for preserving the law of contract in the Act just passed. Resolutions in favour of the formation of boards of arbitration and extension of the franchise were passed.

A meeting of colliers was held at Burnley, last Saturday, when it was decided to ask the masters to withdraw their recent notice of a 10 per cent reduction in wages, and the meeting recommended the adoption of a sliding scale by which their wages would be raised in proportion as the price of coal advanced.

The Askam-in-Furness Ironworks Company have given their men notice of a 12 per cent reduction in wages.

The Oldham miners have agreed to a reduction in their wages of 15 per cent. This leaves their rate of pay the same as it was in December, 1871.

The Dundee millworkers' strike, which has extended over five weeks, is without prospect of settlement. On Wednesday a third distribution of funds took place. Fully 8000 persons were relieved, and about £1400 was distributed. Lord Kinnaird and Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., have been endeavouring to bring about a compromise, and have met employers and employed, but without effect.

In his "Ariadne Florentina," just published, Mr. Ruskin gives a description of three pieces of Florentine needlework, which attracted his attention in the bedroom in which he slept at the King's Arms Hotel, Lancaster. Mr. Ruskin, while staying at this "good old inn," was engaged in revising a lecture on "Design in the Florentine Schools of Engraving," and he thus illustrates his subject:—"On the walls of the little room where I finally revise this lecture hangs an old silken sampler of great grandame's work—representing the domestic life of Abraham, chiefly the stories of Isaac and Ishmael—Sarah at her tent-door, watching, with folded arms, the dismissal of Hagar; above, in a wilderness full of fruit-trees, birds, and butterflies, little Ishmael lying at the foot of a tree, and the spent bottle under another; Hagar in prayer, and the angel appearing to her out of a wreathed line of gloomily undulating clouds, which, with a dark-rayed sun in the midst, surmount the entire composition in two arches, out of which descend shafts of (I suppose) beneficent rain; leaving, however, room, in the corner opposite to Ishmael's angel, for Isaac's, who stays Abraham in the sacrifice; the ram in the thicket, the squirrel in the plum-tree above him, and the grapes, pears, apples, roses, and daisies of the foreground being all wrought with involution of such ingenious needlework as may well rank, in the patience, the natural skill, and the innocent pleasure of it, with the truest works of Florentine engraving. Nay; the actual tradition of many of the forms of ancient art is in many places evident—as, for instance, in the spiral summits of the flames of the wood on the altar, which are like a group of first-springing fern. On the wall opposite is a smaller composition, representing Justice, with her balance and sword, standing between the sun and moon, with a background of flukes, borage, and corncockle; a third is only a cluster of tulips and iris, with two Byzantine peacocks; but the spirits of Penelope and Ariadne reign vivid in all the work, and the richness of pleasurable fancy is as great still, in these silken labours, as in the marble arches and golden roof of the cathedral of Menorca."

The New South Wales Parliament has been prorogued. Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor, in his closing speech, stated that the public revenue was increasing, and the colony prosperous.

INDIA.

Preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales in India continue on a grand scale. The Bombay Municipality has requested the Government to permit it to spend 50,000 rupees towards the suitable reception of his Royal Highness. Lord Northbrook will meet the Prince at Bombay and accompany him to Calcutta, via Madras and Ceylon. Already Colonel Earle, military secretary to the Viceroy, is in Calcutta superintending the preparations for the reception of the Prince. The investiture of his Royal Highness with the Grand Cross of the Star of India is fixed for the last day of the year.

A Census of New York City, recently taken, gives that city a population of 1,018,622.

China and Peru have concluded a treaty of commerce, and the arrangement was ratified on the 7th inst.

Mr. Richardson, Speaker of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, is gazetted as a Knight of the United Kingdom.

According to despatches from the Governor of Soudan, the King of Abyssinia is assembling troops to invade Egypt.

The Chinese ports Chin-Kiang, Tien-Tsin, and Tamsuy, are, by a Treasury minute, declared to be unhealthy places.

The old town of Pontoise, near Paris, has been visited by a hurricane. It did not last an hour, yet the damage done is estimated at £20,000.

M. Paul Bert, the distinguished Professor and Republican Deputy, has been awarded the biennial prize of 10,000*fr.* of the French Academy of Sciences.

Marshal MacMahon's award in favour of Portugal, in the question between that country and Great Britain, respecting the Bay of Lorenzo-Marquez, has been published in the official *Gazette* of Lisbon.

A telegram from Rangoon states that heavy floods have taken place in the neighbourhood of Prome, Burmah, doing great damage, and exceeding in extent and disastrous consequences the floods of 1871 in the same locality.

The *Times* correspondent at Paris says that the Hôtel du Louvre and shops attached to it were sold on Saturday for 15,000,000*fr.*, the odd 50*fr.* being the only bid in excess of the upset price. The goodwill of the hotel realised 2,500,000*fr.* M. Perche is said to be the purchaser.

The French navy numbers 272 vessels of all kinds, of which thirty-nine are laid up in the dockyards. Of the remaining 233, 124, among them seven ironclads, are in active service. The total of the officers and men belonging to the naval service amounts to 30,200.

The wreck of the steamer Chusan, which has been lying at the mouth of Ardrossan Harbour since the fatal catastrophe in October, 1874, was sold by auction on Monday. The hull was bought for £1440, three boilers for £170, and the salvage material for £85.

The council of the Social Science Association has awarded the £300 prizes offered by his Excellency Don Arturo de Marcoartu for the best essays on the question, "In what way ought an international assembly to be constituted for the formation of a code of public international law? and what ought to be the leading principles on which such a code should be framed?"—first, to Mr. A. B. Sprague, of Troy, State of New York; and, second, to Mr. Paul Lacombe, *avocat*, of Laurante.

One of the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company's vessels, the Boyne, has been wrecked at Molene, near Brest, as she was proceeding on her voyage from Lisbon to Southampton. She had a valuable cargo of coffee, tapioca, and hides, as well as specie to the amount of £20,000 and upwards. The mails, specie, and part of the baggage have been saved. Some particulars of the loss of the steamer are furnished by the passengers. They state that, just before the vessel struck, rocks were seen ahead, but she could not be stopped in time. The passengers and crew were saved by putting off in boats; but two firemen were drowned.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"The celebrated house Plantin-Moretus at Antwerp has been finally purchased by the town of Antwerp for 1,200,000*fr.*, to which the Government contributes 200,000*fr.*, to be maintained as a museum. It contains inestimable art-treasures and curiosities, among them paintings of the Dutch and Flemish schools, engravings, manuscripts, and books. It will take years to classify the manuscripts, which are expected to be of great historical value. They give a slight indication of the interest attaching to the house and its contents, it suffices to mention that the Plantins were printers to Philip II., and published for him the famous 'Polyglot Bible' (for which, as the Plantin of that time states, he was never paid by the Prince), that Rubens was the painter of the Plantin family, and that Justus Lipsius worked in the printing-office as proof-corrector. The low purchase price of 1,200,000*fr.* is explained by the desire of the present wealthy proprietors of the house to have it maintained as a monument and museum."

The Steamer Buda, of Leith, has arrived at Granton from Iceland, having on board Captain Burton and his fellow-explorers in Iceland. The principal object of Captain Burton's journey was to survey the sulphur-mines in the north-eastern region of the island. Large tracts of workable ore have been discovered at points varying from twenty-two to seventy-five miles from Hansvik. The survey of the mines having been completed and upwards of a ton of the ore having been dug out and sent down to the coast, the travellers bent their way to the scene of the recent volcanic eruptions, which, after considerable fatigue, was reached. It was found on examination that the accounts of these eruptions previously published had been considerably exaggerated. On returning to the coast from his inland tour Captain Burton was joined by Mr. Watts, of London, whose ambition was to ascend Vatna Jokel, a glacier mountain never crossed by man. This feat he successfully accomplished. According to his statements, the damage inflicted on farmers by the ashes from the volcanoes is comparatively trifling. The deposit extends over an area from north to south about sixty miles in length by twenty miles in breadth; but this wide tract of country is almost a desert, there being only six pasture farms on it, and only four of these have suffered damage.

An Act of Parliament has been printed (38th and 39th Vict., c. 51) to amend the 35th and 36th, c. 19, of the Queen, entitled "An Act for the prevention and punishment of criminal outrages upon natives of the islands of the Pacific Ocean." The revised statute is now amended as to the carrying in British vessels of native labourers, as also to the seizure of suspected British vessels. It is now provided that the High Court of Admiralty of England and every Vice-Admiralty Court in her Majesty's dominions shall have jurisdiction in all matters and to the seizure of vessels and goods. Her

VISITING THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.



ON THE BRINK—THE CANADIAN SIDE.



THE AMERICAN SIDE, FROM GOAT ISLAND.



VISITORS TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

NEW BOOKS.

Not to the careless Philistine, "cramming" for a competitive examination, but to any true student and lover of reading nothing is more pleasant as well as profitable than to fall in with a well-informed, chatty, communicative friend, who will gladly and intelligently and instructively spend an hour or two in commenting upon and developing whatsoever points, whether of history or philosophy, or philology, or any other subject, it has been impossible or inconvenient to linger over and minutely investigate during a continuous perusal of a comprehensively well supplied by such a volume as that entitled *Renaissance in Italy: the Age of the Despots*: by John Addington Symonds (Smith, Elder, and Co.). In reading histories of Italy, France, or England, you must necessarily pass in review the age of Renaissance, but the glimpse you have of it is generally from the nature of the case, so transitory and brief, whilst the inclination to see more of it and more of its details is so strong, that a supplementary and fuller picture of that epoch, especially when, as in the present instance, it is treated ably, earnestly, learnedly, and eloquently, cannot fail to be hailed with acclamation. And, whereas from Italy first, by apparently universal consent, proceeded the earliest manifestations of that regeneration, it is on Italy that investigators of the period would most fitly concentrate their primary and best attention. At what exact date, to a year or two or more, to assign the commencement of Renaissance is, as our author points out, a problem impossible of solution and idle to attempt; as well might one essay to fix, in these latitudes, the precise moment at which twilight begins, or to determine, at sea, the very instant at which a particular wave begins to form. Besides, Renaissance had, and, admitting that its effects are not yet over, we might say has, numerous and diverse phases, which did not all exhibit themselves simultaneously with the same distinctness, so that men, according to the bent of their minds and the nature of their pursuits, would differ in their dates, under the influence of a literary, a philosophical, a theological, an artistic, a scientific, a political bias. Suffice it to say that somewhere "about fourteen centuries after Christ, to speak roughly, humanity awoke, as it were, from slumber, and began to live." Now, "the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries may be called the Age of Despots in Italian history," and with those despots and their governments or misgovernments this first volume touching the Renaissance is, for the most part, concerned. First volume, for it is to be followed, it appears, by two others, treating, respectively, of "the Fine Arts and the Revival of Learning" and of "Italian Literature," or, rather, there are to be two more "parts," but whether each part will form a separate volume is not stated. This age of the despots, deeply interesting and occasionally amusing as are the scenes depicted and the anecdotes related, is, for the most part, a period of the most revolting oppression, crime, and vice—vice such as one scarcely dares in these days allude to, even under the disguise of a foreign language, whether dead or living, and through the baneful medium of a footnote. Although the despots, including the Popes, may be said to occupy the place of prominence, certainly not of honour, in the volume, it must not be supposed that the Italian Republics are forgotten. A chapter also is devoted to the Florentine historians, and another to a consideration of Machiavelli and his celebrated treatise, *The Prince*. To Savonarola, moreover, a chapter is given—a chapter that will recall George Eliot's "Romola" to many a reader and awaken a desire to turn to that novel again. The volume closes with the historical episode in which Charles VIII. of France played a part so grotesquely disproportioned to his personal insignificance, and thereby of a piece with his natural deformities, when "the tornado which swept the peninsula from north to south, and returned upon its path from south to north within the space of a few months, left ineffaceable traces on the country which it traversed, and changed the whole complexion of the politics of Europe." There are five appendices relating to various topics of importance, and the first of them illustrates the theory of "blood-madness" by the appalling case of Ibrahim Ahmed, Prince of Africa and Sicily (A.D. 875), who carried murder, ferocity, and bloodthirsty curiosity to a pitch which is almost incredible, even on the testimony of Amari and on the hypothesis of "a specific madness."

A touching and a meritorious life, but not a very eventful one, as most people count eventfulness, is that portrayed in *A Christian Painter of the Nineteenth Century*, by the author of "A Dominican Artist," &c. (Livingtons). He is known by name to multitudes; to all who have visited Saint Germain des Prés, Saint Severin, or Saint Vincent de Paul, at Paris, the Church of St. Paul at Nîmes, or that of Alai at Lyons. His name was Hippolyte Flandrin, a painter so sympathetic in certain forms that his "Mother of Sorrows," at the French Exhibition of 1845, drew from Queen Marie Amélie, whose heart was still sore for the loss of the Duke of Orléans, the splendid tribute of an involuntary sob and a responsive shower of tears. Of Hippolyte and his two brothers, Auguste his elder and Paul his younger, it may be said that they were lovely and pleasant in their lives; in death, however, they were divided, for Auguste died in 1842, and Paul is believed to be still living. There is nothing in the life of Hippolyte Flandrin to dazzle, astound, and fascinate; he squinted from childhood, he performed no precocious feats, he did not take the world by storm. He is a case of talent accompanied by quiet energy; he indulged in none of the wild extravagances of genius; his nature and his habits were gentle, loving, domestic, pious. His mother had destined him for the silk trade, or something similar, and the way in which his innate yearnings, assisted by circumstances, triumphantly resisted that destination is almost the only characteristic of his career which stamps him as belonging to the order of brilliant, inspired, and, therefore, wilful and uncontrollable creatures who are credited with overpowering genius. His earliest efforts are but a repetition of the old, old story, which tells of indomitable perseverance in spite of hunger and cold, and weakness and disease. At last success was achieved; and, with success, and its fatal concomitant, fashionable patronage, comes the other old, old story of more commissions than can be executed, of burdensome applications from great personages who cannot well be refused, so long as the most "Christian painter" must have regard for worldly interests and worldly conventionalities, and of a nominally free and independent artist driven against his will from his high ideal into the ordinary "portrait business." Such is the irony of life. But "to every man upon this earth death cometh soon or late;" and, at fifty-five years of age, the spirit of Flandrin was released by smallpox to go where the wicked cease from troubling about their portraits and where the weary painter is at rest. "Flandrin," said the speaker at his grave, "was moved by a sincere piety, which knew no display, but shone brightly within; it was the source of all his pure, lovely inspirations. . . . He had another rare creed which alone can make a great artist: he believed in the dignity of his art, in those unchangeable principles without which there is no beauty, in rules to which the loftiest intellect must submit, and hence the exquisite simplicity and unity of his life."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Twelve vessels started for the Royal Victoria Yacht Club's prizes, off Hyde, on Thursday week, and the first prize was won by Mr. N. Wood's Corinne, the second by Mr. W. Jessop's Florida, and the third by Mr. T. Chamberlayne's Arrow. This successful regatta came to an end yesterday week, when the prizes offered by the Marquis of Exeter, commodore, were awarded. Twenty-one yachts were entered, and fifteen started. The first prize was won by Mr. Bewley's Phosphorus, the second by Mr. H. Trower's Spin-drift, and the third by Mr. J. R. Moore's Tamesis. Sir Frederick Gooch's Corlie won the Southampton Yacht Club's entry match on Saturday, although she lost her foremost early in the race; the Bloodhound, belonging to the Marquis of Ailsa, taking second. On Monday, Mr. E. Boucher's Fiona won the Albert Cup at the Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta. Four races were sailed on the second day, the £100 Cup being won by Mr. Mulholland's Egeria.

The cricket-match at Cambridge between the University and the Lurg Vacation Club and Gentlemen of the County ended on Wednesday in a draw. The match at Kennington Oval between the Surrey and Yorkshire elevens ended on Wednesday in favour of the latter team, with eight wickets to go down.

The Hon. Charles Carnegie has been elected captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews, for the ensuing year, in room of Mr. W. P. Adam, of Blairadam, who was elected at the last autumn meeting. This year the autumn competition is to be held in the last week of September.

A capital archery contest took place last week at Teignmouth. Mr. H. Walrod, of the South Devon Club, won the Western championship.

At Stockton, on Tuesday, the Trial Stakes was won by Robin, the Cleveland Stakes by Ormelie, the Harry Fowler Stakes by Madge Wildfire, and the Town Plate by Satisfaction. Six contested the Tradesmen's Handicap, in which Lady Mary beat Crusader, Jesuit being third. The Hardwicke Stakes, on Wednesday, were carried off by Hardwicke. The Wynyard Handicap by Morocco, the Northern Leger by Mindprod, the Harewood Stakes by Napier, and the Lambton Plate by Rosehampton. The Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate at the Alexandra Park meeting, on Tuesday, brought out ten runners, and resulted in the victory of Bonnybrook by a neck. Strathaven secured the Palace Handicap, the Tomfoolery took the Southgate Welter, Mrs. Gamp the Juvenile Stakes, and Banahoe the Cambslough Plate. On Wednesday a dead heat resulted between Pick Me Up and Martini for the Alexandra Plate, the decoder being won easily by the former. The Tottenham Wood Handicap was won by Laurier.

As John Edwards, employed at the Bury Co-operative Stores, was yesterday week emptying some sacks of flour down a shoot he lost his balance, fell head first into the bin, and was suffocated.

Cardinal Manning, on Tuesday, took part in the opening of the new church of St. Joseph, Havant. High mass was performed by the Right Rev. J. Danell, the Bishop of South-west, and the Cardinal preached.

The annual session of English-speaking Good Templars in Wales has been held this week at Swansea. The number of adult members has not increased during the past year, but the number of juvenile members has increased one half.

Among the War Office notices in the *Gazette* of yesterday week is one dated Aug. 2, stating that Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Valentine Barker, half-pay, late 10th Hussars, has been removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in the Midland Railway Company, held at Derby, on Tuesday, the chairman—Mr. E. S. Ellis—said that the results of the abolition of second-class carriages were satisfactory to the directors, but sufficient time had not elapsed to give the experiment a fair trial.

The *Academy* states that the Marquis of Lorne has in the press a narrative-poem of above 3000 lines, called "Guido and Lita: a Tale of the Riviera," founded on an incident in one of the many Saracen invasions which troubled the coast of Provence during the tenth century. The volume will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

By an order in Council of Aug. 5, the term of three years for which the Board of Education for Scotland was originally established under the Scotch Education Act of 1872, has been extended for a further period of two years—that is to say, until Aug. 6, 1877. This limit of two years is the maximum extension of time provided for in section 3 of the Act.

The friends of the Turkish Missions Aid Society met on Saturday last, and presented to the Rev. Henry Jones, M.A., 300 guineas, and a handsome timepiece, with the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Henry Jones, M.A. Cantab., together with a purse containing 300 guineas, as an acknowledgment of twenty-one years' faithful services as secretary of the Turkish Missions Aid Society, Aug. 14, 1875."

Mr. Jones, an aeronaut, had a narrow escape at Doncaster on Thursday week. He ascended just before a terrific storm broke over the district, and was carried into the storm-cloud. He could not rise above it, and, just as he opened the valve to descend, the balloon was struck by lightning, a rent thirteen feet from the bottom being made. Youngs fell from a considerable height into Sprotborough Park, and lay insensible for nearly an hour. He is injured, but not seriously.

The *Tall Mail Gazette* is informed that the Royal Commission on copyright has been definitively settled by the Government, and only awaits the Royal sanction. It will be eminently representative in character, and is expected to meet to take evidence about January next. The chairman will be Earl Stanhope. The objects of the Commission will be to see how far and in what direction international, colonial, and domestic copyright can be improved.

A large block of buildings in Woodhouse-lane, Leeds, the greater part of which were occupied by Mr. William Ibbetson, woollen manufacturer, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The chemical factory and warehouses of Messrs. W. and R. Hatrick and Co., Frederick-street, Glasgow, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.—A fire broke out on Tuesday morning at Topham, near Exeter, and was not extinguished until a large grocer's shop and four cottages had been destroyed.

Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, presided at the annual exhibition of the Western Horticultural Society at Plymouth, on Tuesday, and spoke of the elevating influence which the encouragement of cottage gardening had on the labouring classes. He had always found, whether on his own estates or elsewhere, that the cottagers who took the most comfortable homes. In London they saw that the same kind of influence was exercised in a degree by the planting of flowers in the parks. Anyone could see how these were enjoyed by the working classes on Sundays, and how they taught the lesson of looking "from nature up to nature's God."

ARCHÆOLOGY AROUND EVESHAM.

The quiet and pleasant little town where the British Archaeological Society has been holding its thirty-second annual Congress this week is situated in the fertile West Midlands, between Stratford-on-Avon, Worcester, and Tewkesbury, and within a dozen or twenty miles of those places. Evesham stands on that classic English stream the Avon, half-way from the birth-place and tomb of Shakespeare to the junction of his own river with the historic Severn. It is celebrated as the battle-field of that decisive conflict, in 1265, between the first Edward Plantagenet and the league of feudal Barons under Simon de Montfort, which did not suppress the growth of our constitutional liberties, but which prevented England becoming a disorganised and feeble oligarchy, and which secured the unity of the kingdom. Tewkesbury has a similar degree of fame derived from the last great battle, in 1471, between the partisans of the House of York and those of the House of Lancaster. Both these towns, and that of Pershore, in the same neighbourhood, were anciently noted for monasteries or abbeys, the churches of which yet partly remain, though at Evesham there is only a tower. The village of Deerhurst, near Tewkesbury, has a church of still greater antiquity. These buildings, with one at Stratford-on-Avon, not, indeed, one of those particularly connected with Shakespeare, form the subjects of our illustrations.

The President of the Association for this year's meeting was the Marquis of Hertford, whose seat of Ragley Park, at Alcester, Warwickshire, is at no great distance from Evesham. On Monday, after the reception of the antiquarian visitors by the Mayor and Corporation at the Townhall, the Marquis delivered an interesting address, in which he reviewed the historical associations both of Worcestershire and of Warwickshire, and also of the adjacent parts of Gloucestershire. A vote of thanks to the President having been given, on the motion of Lord Hampton, the members of the Association were conducted to view the remains of the old Abbey, consisting of little more than the Bell Tower, erected by Abbot Lichfield in 1533. It is a very elegant perpendicular Gothic structure, 117 ft. high, covered with rich panelling, and having buttresses at the angles. There is also one arch, of rich decorated work, with mouldings to enclose a double row of niches, which was the entrance to the chapter-house. Within the cloister, formerly the abbey cloisters, are two churches, those of St. Lawrence and All Saints, which are of the sixteenth century, but have been much altered and modernised. The church last mentioned contains the mortuary chapel of Abbot Lichfield, and other monuments, with old stained-glass windows. From these churches the company went on to Greenhill, north of the town, where the battle was fought 610 years ago, and they entered the grounds of Mr. E. C. Rudge, at the Abbey Manor House, to inspect the memorial obelisk, and the museum he has established there. Mr. Herbert New, the local honorary secretary, had prepared an essay upon the Battle of Evesham, which was read on a later day. The first day ended agreeably with a dinner at the Townhall.

The second day was passed at Stratford-on-Avon, where Dr. Kingsley, Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips, and other gentlemen learned in Shakespearian biography, exhibited the houses which have such great interest for the sake of the poet, and his monument in the parish church. The Guild Chapel, or Chapel of the Holy Cross, is opposite New Place, the site of the house in which Shakespeare died. It is a Gothic building, chiefly of the time of Henry VII., erected by Sir Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London, and its interior was formerly adorned with curious fresco paintings. The adjacent building is the old Grammar School, in which Shakespeare probably studied as a boy. Dr. Nolan, the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, and the Rev. Dr. Collis, the Vicar, delivered addresses, the first at the Townhall, the second at the church, upon the local associations with our great English poet. At Clopton Hall, to which the members of the Association were invited by Mr. Arthur Hodgson, they found much of antiquarian note.

The excursions to Pershore and Tewkesbury were appointed for Friday, Mr. T. Blashill, Mr. E. Roberts, and the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott having papers to read upon the abbeys and churches there. The battle of Tewkesbury, and the reputed murder of young Prince Edward, son of King Henry VI., was to be discussed by Mr. S. Tucker, Douce Croix of the Herald's College. Tewkesbury Abbey Church is a magnificent old pile, with a central Norman tower 132 ft. high, and with Norman arches in the nave; but the choir and transepts are of the decorated style, and with fine tracery. Two painted windows at the eastern end display eight figures of knights in armour, of the Despencers, Fitz-Claro, and Fitz-Aymon families; and there are several fine Gothic monuments, besides one by Flaxman. In this Abbey, after the battle of 1471, the Duke of Somerset, with some of his party, sought refuge from the vengeance of the conqueror, Edward IV. At the intercession of the priests, it is said, King Edward promised to spare their lives; but two days afterwards they were dragged out and slain. The church of Deerhurst, three miles south of Tewkesbury, has a tall Saxon tower, which was built in 1056, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, as is proved by an inscription now preserved among the Arundel marbles at Oxford. This place was the scene of a meeting between Edmund Ironside and Canute, at the head of their respective armies, when they made a truce or treaty of peace.

At Pershore, which is on the Avon some miles below Evesham, there is the Church of the Holy Cross, restored in 1866 by Sir Gilbert Scott. It has a fine square tower of the fourteenth century, but has lost its nave and north transept; the choir, of Early English architecture, and the Norman south transept, are yet worthy of admiration. There are in this church several interesting tombs and monuments. Not much is left of the other Abbey buildings.

The proceedings were to end this day (Saturday) with a visit to Ragley Park and Alcester, where some important Roman remains await the inspection of the learned visitors.

In addition to the Mayor of Sheffield's gifts of a park and almshouses to the town, it was announced at a meeting on Wednesday that Mr. Firth had promised to provide, at a probable cost of £15,000, a building for the lectures and classes begun there and elsewhere by the Universities. These lectures and classes were well attended by members of the working people and others, and it is understood that Mr. Firth will also subscribe £1000 towards a scholarship fund if £9000 are raised by the town for this purpose.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland this year holds its show of live stock and farming implements at Londonderry, and the Lord Lieutenant honoured the opening, on Wednesday, with his presence. His Excellency received a right Royal reception.—The ninth annual horse show was opened on Tuesday morning at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, under the presidency of Lord Calthorpe. There were 299 entries, the number last year being 325. The decrease is attributable to the fact that the classes for agricultural horses have been given up at the exhibition.

British Archaeological Association at Evesham



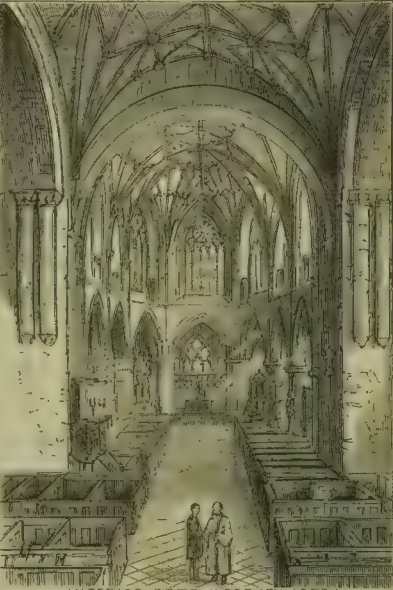
ST. LAWRENCE & ALL SAINTS CHURCHES & BELL TOWER, EVESHAM



DEERHURST SAXON CHURCH



TEWKESBURY ABBEY



INTERIOR OF TEWKESBURY ABBEY



PERSHORE ABBEY



INTERIOR OF PERSHORE ABBEY



OLD GATEWAY EVESHAM ABBEY

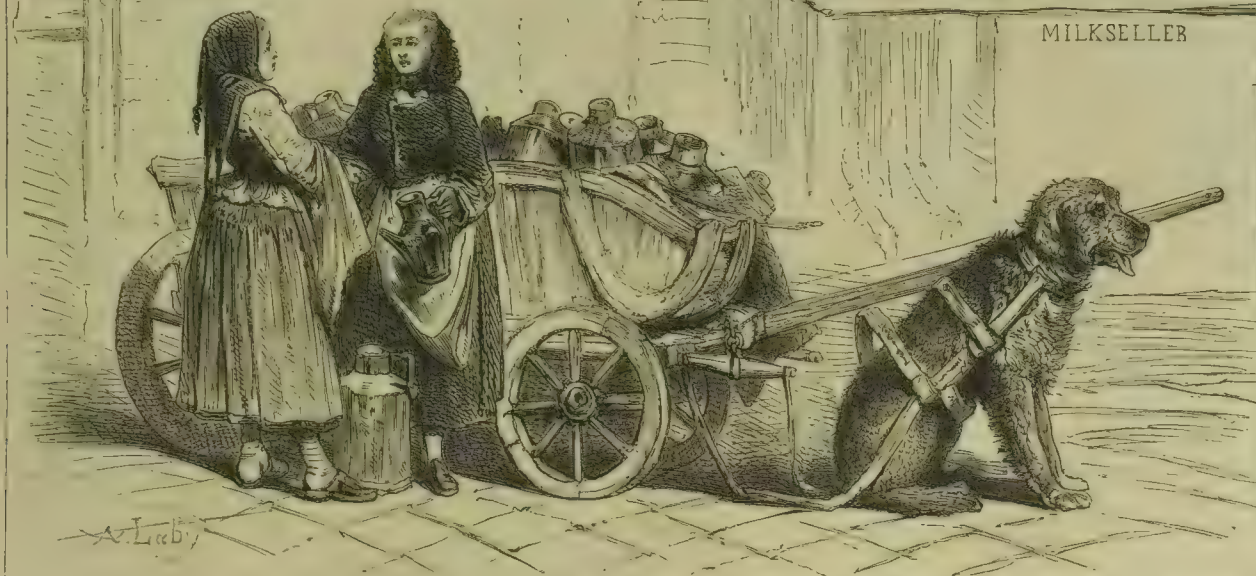


STRATFORD-ON-AVON GUILD CHAPEL &c.



INTERIOR OF DEERHURST CHURCH

SKETCHES IN SAXONY



SKETCHES IN SAXONY.

The rural parts of Saxony continue to preserve many old-fashioned ways and habits of domestic life, and peculiarities of apparel or manner in the different classes of people. Some of these are represented in the Artist's sketches, beginning with a village wedding, as celebrated at Wallendorf. In various parts of Germany there are very elaborate wedding costumes, but those of Wallendorf are particularly handsome. The bride has a rich dress of velvet and silk, beautifully embroidered with flowers. The next subject is a Saxon roadside inn. This, being usually the resort of carter and coachmen, lacks many of the comforts of an English inn; but it is very clean, and you can always get good beer and sausages or hard eggs. The country coachmen and carter dress very much the same as they do in Russia, in long coats nearly reaching their feet, lined throughout with fur; they also wear fur caps. In very cold weather they tuck the collar, so that one can only see the tips of their noses and the ends of their cigars. In Saxony there are no milkshops; the women come from the farms with a very picturesque milk-cart, drawn by a dog. The milk is carried in tins, very different in shape from those we have in England. These women are very fond of their dogs, and take great care of them. In the winter they carry two mats with them, and when they have to stay anywhere for a length of time, they put one for the dog to lie upon, and with the other they cover him. The gipsies or Bohemians travel about the country, like those of England, selling iron and tin ware. In many respects they are like the gipsies of other nations. But they are very dirty, and, to improve it, they wear jackets and a kind of pantaloons of goatskin, which emits a very objectionable smell. There is, however, this to be said in their favour: that they are honest and upright in their dealings, and extremely charitable to those poorer than themselves.

LAW AND POLICE.

Yesterday week, at Maidstone Town Hall, damages were assessed by a jury in a breach of promise case transferred from the assizes. The plaintiff, Miss Beeching, was a young lady of twenty-eight, of prepossessing appearance, the daughter of the postmaster at Tovil, near Maidstone; and the defendant, Mr. William Frederick Wood, was described as a barge owner. The promise to marry was admitted, and the evidence showed that there had been neglect of a heartless description. A verdict of £175 damages was returned.

At the Leeds Assizes, on Saturday, a jury awarded £180 to Miss M. J. Haydock damages for a breach of promise of marriage. Mr. J. Lawton, a traveller for a boot and shoe manufacturer at Manchester, met her at a picnic at Chatsworth, became engaged to her, and began a correspondence, which continued for some time, until a silence of twelve months led her to inquire the reason. His reply was—"Miss M. J. Haydock,—This is the end of a long silence. I inclose you my letters, &c., and hope you will return mine." The defendant was married at Christmas, 1873. The defendant instructed his counsel to call attention to his personal appearance, and to urge that she might find a handsomer man. The Judge, in summing up, spoke highly of the young woman, and was indignant against the defendant for instructing his counsel to vilify him and to despise him, for the purpose of reducing the damages. He (the Judge) saw no reason why promises of this kind should be broken with impunity; still less did he see that a man should be allowed to hold himself up to contempt for the miserable purpose of getting off with slight damages.

Damages laid at £2000, in an action for assault, brought by a broker's clerk named Dyer against Mr. John Ashby, landlord of the Castle Tavern, in the Kent-road, were reduced by the jury at Croydon Assizes to one farthing. It appeared from the evidence that the circumstances out of which the case arose happened more than a twelvemonth ago, that the plaintiff had been the aggressor, that money had been sent him by the defendant, and that the two had shaken hands.

The publisher of the *Hornet* was before Mr. Flowers, at Bow-street, yesterday week, to answer to a summons charging him with libel on Arthur George Newton, in connection with the registration by the latter of a company called "The Boyton Life-Saving Dress and Equipment Company." Captain Boyton, it appeared, had nothing whatever to do with the company, and had not sanctioned the use of his name by the complainant; and this fact had been commented upon in the columns of the publication represented by the defendant. The prosecutor was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the counsel for the defence, and made some remarkable admissions as to the promotion of certain companies with which he had been connected. Mr. Flowers pronounced the article in the *Hornet* to be justly justified, and dismissed the case.

A commercial traveller who was injured by an accident which occurred on the Great Western Railway, between Bristol and Salisbury, in the beginning of August, 1873, has been awarded £400 damages at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square. £5000 was claimed.—The action for compensation laid at the Bristol Assizes against the Great Western Railway by the widow of Mr. Iles, a brewer's traveller, who was killed in the Bathampton railway accident, has been withdrawn. Mrs. Iles having accepted £1000 in settlement of her claim.

Damages to the amount of £150 were awarded at the Leeds Assizes, on Tuesday, to the plaintiff in an action which a draper of Sheffield brought against the Honourable A. Duncombe, for having, as Sheriff of Yorkshire, illegally levied a seizure on his goods for a debt owing by a person whose business he had bought.

The Great Eastern Railway Company was last week mulcted in damages and costs about £13,000 in connection with the Thorpe collision. Mr. C. R. Gilman's case has been settled by the payment of £5000, and Miss Ramsdale's case has been disposed of by a payment of £5000, with £500 for medical expenses. Nearly all the claims arising out of the collision have now been adjusted.

At Bow-street, John Hannah, Isaac Hutchinson, Mary Cooper, and Amelia Jenkins were charged, last week, with having forged and uttered a will for about £12,000, purporting to have been left by one Emma Adolphus. The case has been repeatedly noticed. Emma Adolphus resided in a house which was let by the prisoner Cooper, and was attended in her last illness by Jenkins, who acted as nurse. It was alleged that the deceased had never left a will; but, after her death, one, attested by the other prisoners, was produced by Cooper. The document was proved, and the two females now in custody came into possession of a large sum of money. It was afterwards discovered, however, that the pretended will was clearly a forgery. The prisoners will be fully committed.

At Guildhall, yesterday week, Alfred John Abrams was charged with having threatened to stab several persons with a dagger in Fleet-street and Chancery-lane. The prisoner was remanded for further inquiries, and two men who had followed him till he was taken into custody were rewarded by the magistrate.

The house of Mr. Edward Barr, merchant, Holland Park, Kensington, has been broken into, and a large number of valuable articles of jewellery carried off. A man named Waters, charged with the crime, has been remanded.

Cornelius Driscoll was brought up at the Thames Police Court on Tuesday charged with being a lunatic at large. The prisoner asserted that people showered Greek fire upon him, that he went up Limehouse Church to box the compass of the world, and that if he was taken to the workhouse he would murder somebody. Mr. Lushington ordered his removal to a workhouse, prior to his being sent to a lunatic asylum.

For the offence of wilfully destroying a voting-list put up at a church door at Fiddington, a draper's assistant named Goodrich has been fined 15s.

For violently assaulting the conductor of a tramway-car on the New-cross-road, last bank holiday, George Watkins, driver of a ginger-bread van, has been ordered by the Greenwich police magistrates to pay fines and costs amounting to four guineas, or to go to prison for two months.

Before the Southwark magistrate, yesterday week, a ticket-of-leave man bearing the name of Butler and several aliases, was charged with having broken into a jeweller's shop in the Borough. The prisoner and another man, it was stated, had got into the house by climbing a roof and cutting holes through a passage and a floor, but they were surprised before they could carry off any property. The prisoner was committed for trial.

John, William, and Henry Collins, box-makers, were charged at Clerkenwell, yesterday week, with having threatened, while drunk, to murder Henry Stevens, master box-maker. The prisoners demanded money from Mr. Stevens, and when their demand was refused they knocked him down and jumped upon him, and said they would have his life if they were to wait six months. They were sentenced to two months' hard labour each, and at the expiration of that period to find two sureties of £20 to keep the peace for twelve months, or to be further imprisoned for a similar period.

Mr. Robert Taylor, of Jackson-road, Holloway, was summoned, at Clerkenwell, by a vaccination officer for refusing to have his child Harry, aged ten months, vaccinated. The defendant, in answer to the charge, said that he objected upon principle, having heard of several cases where evil results had followed. The magistrate directed that the child should be vaccinated within seven days, and the defendant to pay the costs of the summons and order.

At Guildhall, on Wednesday, Alfred Byford, an Essex butcher, was committed to prison for a month, without the option of a fine, for having sent up the carcass of a pig in peculiarly bad condition for sale in the London market; and at Westminster, John Wood Archer, a baker, of Chelsea, was fined £5 and costs for adulterating bread with alum.

The August Session of the Central Criminal Court began on Monday. John Hannington, a notorious utterer of base coin, who had been several times previously convicted, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for attempting to pass a counterfeit coin. Several trials for fraud of various kinds took place on Tuesday. Mr. J. Cubitt Gosling was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for misappropriating the funds of a company with which he was connected; Henry Harvey was condemned to six months' hard labour for defrauding the War Office; George Marshall was sent to prison for two months for obtaining £460 by making false representations as to the value of a business he had sold; William Bulcock, who had embezzled the money of his

employers to the amount of £1000, was awarded two years' hard labour; Alexander Munro, formerly in the Army, pleaded guilty to the forgery of £2000 worth of bills of exchange, but judgment was postponed; J. B. Hawkes, a cheese dealer, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for defrauding a clergyman of money entrusted to him for the purchase of bonds; and Henry Hobbs was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for forging and uttering a check for £30 10s. On Wednesday Joseph Cunningham was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for an assault upon his wife; Thomas Hamilton, a seaman, to nine months' hard labour, for an assault; and Thomas Danvers to five years' penal servitude for embezzling sums of money belonging to an Oddfellows' Lodge.

At the Middlesex Sessions Frederick Holt, who, being detected in the act of committing a burglary at a warehouse, endeavoured to escape by getting out of a window, and in doing so broke his leg, has been tried for housebreaking and robbery, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

Some of the more painful cases which have been before the courts are left to the last.—Walter T. Hunt, who is charged with having poisoned a woman at Norwood on Thursday week, was examined at Lambeth yesterday week. The evidence showed that the woman's death was probably due to strychnine, and the prisoner is stated to have said that he was a great drinker, and in the habit of taking strychnine. The man and the other woman who were also affected by what they had taken are out of danger. The magistrate remanded the prisoner, pending further inquiries.—Charges of attempted suicide have been common. Most of the accused persons were women; but one prisoner, who has been remanded by Mr. Chance, at Lambeth, for placing himself in front of a train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, was a labouring man.—Two policemen were assaulted by a sailor at Bromley, and one of them was seriously injured. A man who had taken part in the attack was brought before the Thames magistrate on Monday and sentenced to eight months' hard labour.—At the Liverpool Assizes, on Thursday week, three men were tried for a highway robbery committed on a farmer near Wigan, and one of them was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour, and two to seven years' penal servitude, with seven years' police supervision. A woman named Moran was also sent to prison for fifteen months for having injured a man by striking him with a red-hot poker and pouring boiling water over him. Sentence of penal servitude for life was passed, yesterday week, on a labourer named Michael McMahon, aged twenty-one, who, during an affray arising out of a gambling quarrel, had stabbed and killed a man who had interposed. On Saturday Edward Cooper, an able seaman, was sentenced to death for shooting Edward Jones, boatswain of the British ship Colbeck, during a voyage to Valparaiso. John Armstrong, chief mate of the hulk Kent, was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, on Monday, for the manslaughter of his captain by throwing him overboard while the ship was at Bonny; and four men charged with abetting at the fatal prize-fight at Aintree were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment; and the surviving principal, named Maloney, to four months. Sentence of death was passed upon William Baker, on Tuesday, for the wilful murder of Charles Langan by shooting him with a revolver. Both were betting men.—Sentence of penal servitude for life was passed, on Wednesday, on James Fox for the murder of his wife. The couple quarrelled about some money, and Fox beat his wife with such severity as to cause her death.—Philip Morris, labourer, has been sentenced to death at Bristol for murdering his wife in a drunken brawl, about three months ago.—William McCulloch and Mark Fiddler were hanged, on Monday morning, at Lancaster Castle—the former for the murder of William Watson at Barrow-in-Furness, and the latter for that of his wife at Preston.—Joseph Philippe Lebrun has been publicly hanged at St. Helier's, Jersey, for the murder of his sister, whom he shot, attempting also to murder her husband at the same time. It seems that the Act which ordered executions to be private made no mention of the Channel Islands, and the authorities of Jersey believed they had not the power to make any alteration in the system of public hanging.

ELEPHANT PROCESSION AT BARODA.

A letter from Baroda gives an account of a grand native procession which took place on July 14.—Her Highness Jummabai preceded the procession in a state carriage to a convenient spot near the railway station to witness the tumasha. The procession commenced about four p.m. First came the Khasa; then a troop of the Guicowar's cavalry under the command of Captain E. Lynn; then came the Irregulars, Seebundees, &c., some with old rusty matchlocks, others with swords and no scabbards, and some with scabbards and no swords. After these followed the Kamdars, all mounted, and each having a different kind of large umbrella held over him by his groom. Then came the Gold Gun Battery, commanded by Captain Woods, and the Silver Gun Battery, whose commanding officer was absent. The Highland Regiment followed, the band playing "Just before the Battle, Mother." The police corps came next; though few in number, they kept far superior order than the military regiments. The procession of elephants followed. There were in all thirty-five or forty of these huge monsters, well caparisoned. On

the third elephant his Highness's father, brother, and cousin were seated. The two youngsters were dressed alike, in blue "ungurkash," silk "pyjamas," and green turbans. On the fourth elephant were Sir T. Madava Row's people, and on another were Cazez Sahabooden and Mr. Pestonjee Jehangeerjee, while on others were seated the élite of Baroda city, among whom were Mr. Motteram, the treasurer, and other Parsee and Hindoo officials. After about forty elephants (including the one which bore the Guicowar's Royal standard) had passed there came his Highness the young Guicowar's elephant, which was splendidly caparisoned, having the beautiful gold ambarce, or howdah, on it. In front of his Highness's elephant the garrison band were playing a lively tune, which, however, could hardly be distinguished owing to the confusion caused by the native bagpipes and tambourines being kept constantly "on the go." On the elephant which was preceded by these famous musicians was his Highness the young Guicowar, together with the little laughing Tarabai, who was seated on his Highness's left; and the Prime Minister, Sir T. Madava Row, was seated at the back of these two Royal children. His Highness was very splendidly dressed, and covered with jewellery, while Tarabai was dressed plainly and neatly. There was nothing particular worth noting in regard to Sir T. Madava Row's costume. He wore a sky-blue "ungurkash," with a white piece of cloth hanging over his shoulder, generally termed a "duputha;" and he also wore his usual white turban. All passed on to the temple near the railway station, built by Coombabai, Mulharao's daughter, where his Highness remained about half an hour; after which the Sowaree, his Highness the Guicowar, Tarabai, and Sir T. Madava Row went to the temple opposite the hospital to perform another ceremony, which lasted upwards of three quarters of an hour, during which time the procession rested. The Sowaree procession terminated at 6.30 p.m.

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.

Last week 2395 births and 1483 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 128, whereas the deaths were 210 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the four previous weeks had declined from 22.4 to 20.3, rose again last week to 22.5 per 1000. After distributing the deaths in institutions, in proportion to population, the rate was 19 per 1000 in the west, 21 in the north, 25 in the central, 25 in the east, and 23 in the south groups of districts. The 1483 deaths included 1 from smallpox, 36 from measles, 87 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 50 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 147 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 350 deaths were referred, against 381 and 322 in the two preceding weeks. These 350 deaths were 160 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 5.3 per 1000; this zymotic rate ranged from 3.7 in the west to 7.2 in the east groups of districts. The 87 fatal cases of scarlet fever exceeded the corrected average weekly numbers by 35, and included 33 in South London; this disease showed an excessive fatality in Westminster, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Lambeth, Battersea, and Peckham. The 36 deaths from measles, of which 16 occurred in East London, were below the numbers returned in either of the two preceding weeks; they were most numerous in Islington, Bethnal-green, and Poplar. The 50 fatal cases of whooping-cough included 16 in the north and 16 in the south groups of districts. The 7 deaths from diphtheria included 2 at Hampstead, and a fatal case of chicken-pox was recorded in Marylebone. The 22 deaths referred to fever, although showing an increase of 13 upon the exceptionally low number returned in the previous week, were 17 below the corrected average in the corresponding week of the last ten years; 1 was certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever. The death of a cabinetmaker, aged sixty-two years, in Watcliope-place, Clerkenwell, was referred to "relapsing fever, three months." The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which in the four preceding weeks had declined from 204 to 132, rose again to 147, and were 178 below the corrected average in the corresponding week of the last ten years; 110, or 75 per cent, were of infants under one year of age, and 26 others of children aged between one and five years. The deaths of seven infants and of one adult were referred to simple cholera or choleric diarrhoea.—In Greater London 2872 births and 1738 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.6 and 21.6 per 1000 of the population. In the Outer Ring the death-rate from all causes and from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 17.5 and 2.9 per 1000 respectively, against 22.5 and 5.3 in Inner London. The deaths referred to the principal zymotic diseases showed an excess in Croydon, Richmond, Hornsey, and West Ham. Three more deaths were referred to typhoid fever in Croydon.

Lady Cottesloe, wife of Lord Cottesloe, has died from the effects of poison contained in a lotion which she swallowed in mistake for medicine. Her Ladyship had been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

The Bishop of St. David's, speaking at the opening of the congress of the Cambrian Archaeological Society at Carmarthen this week, said in Wales, Cornwall, and Brittany, on the one hand, and in Ireland, the Highlands and the Hebrides, and the Isle of Man, on the other, we find the lost relics of a widely-diffused group of nations in a greater or less degree of purity, but still in a purer condition than was the case anywhere else. At the beginning of history we found traces of them, chiefly spread throughout the west of Europe. It had already its divisions and subdivisions, and had also on its borders other races, some representing the earlier occupants of the same parts of Europe, others being a later race of immigrants from more eastern countries. These several problems occur for solution at once, and we in this country were able to appreciate them from a ground of vantage. How far were the inhabitants of these countries—say of Gaul and Britain—homogeneous at the period when the light of history first broke in upon them? That light revealed certain ethnological differences between the inhabitants of certain districts. Have those differences been perpetuated, and were we able still to recognise them in the existing distinction between Gwyddel and Cymry? In what did such differences originate? Were they developed before the great Celtic race reached its final home in the west or afterwards? Were they in some measure owing to the partial absorption of a pre-existing race? What remains exist of the pre-existence of such an earlier race, or was it possible to trace it in the features, habits, or language of any among the present inhabitants of these countries, or in their local nomenclature? What light did monuments throw upon this question? Did the antiquities of other countries illustrate our own with regard to this point to any appreciable extent? In this department alone, as it appeared to him, the Cambrian Archaeological Association had plenty of work ready to its hand, and the very great advance which had taken place within the last few years in this department had opened more questions than it had closed. His Lordship went on at considerable length to point out what had been done in the course of the last ten or twelve years in that practically new study of comparative mythology, as to the existence of monumental inscriptions belonging to the dark period, both elsewhere and abundantly in Wales. The association had an important work to perform, and it had already done good service in the way of both illustrating and preserving material antiquities. Some of them, indeed, might now claim the protection of the law, but it was necessary that the law should now be put in force, and they might regard their local members and other native members partly in the light of antiquarian detectives with the duty of investigating the wanton destruction of national monuments. One class of such monuments only needed to be let alone. If camps and other earthworks were not levelled or ploughed away; if cromlechs were not blown up or turned into gateposts; and if inscribed stones were simply protected and undisturbed, nothing more was wanted or could be expected. Alluding to the churches of the Principality, his Lordship said there existed large numbers in various parts of Wales, which, though small and rude, had an interest that was peculiarly their own. The churches of South-Western Pembrokeshire afforded the most remarkable example of the truth of this statement. But it was also true of other parts of the Principality. Speaking of church restoration, he said that in the diocese of St. David's alone about £350,000 had been raised by voluntary subscriptions during the episcopate of his predecessor for the erection and restoration of churches, probably the amount expended being not much less than half a million.

Mr. Charles M. Palmer, M.P. for North Durham, was elected Mayor of the newly-incorporated borough of Jarrow at the first meeting of the Town Council on Wednesday.

The Board of Trade at Liverpool have pronounced the schooner *Leader*, of Llanelli, unseaworthy.—Respecting the stranding of the steamer *Ida*, near the Rosetta Light, while on her voyage from Newcastle to Port Said, a Board-of-Trade inquiry has been held. The accident was shown to have been caused by the fault of the master, Captain Darling, and his certificate has been suspended for six months.

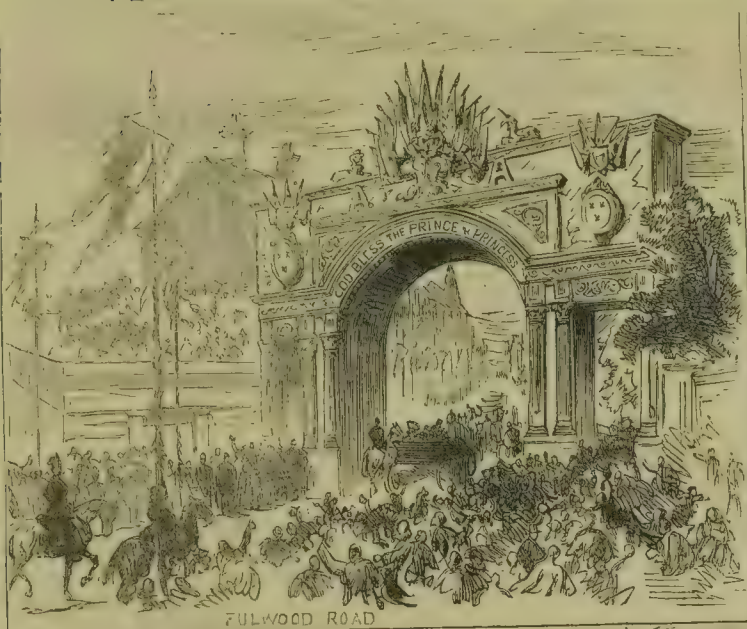
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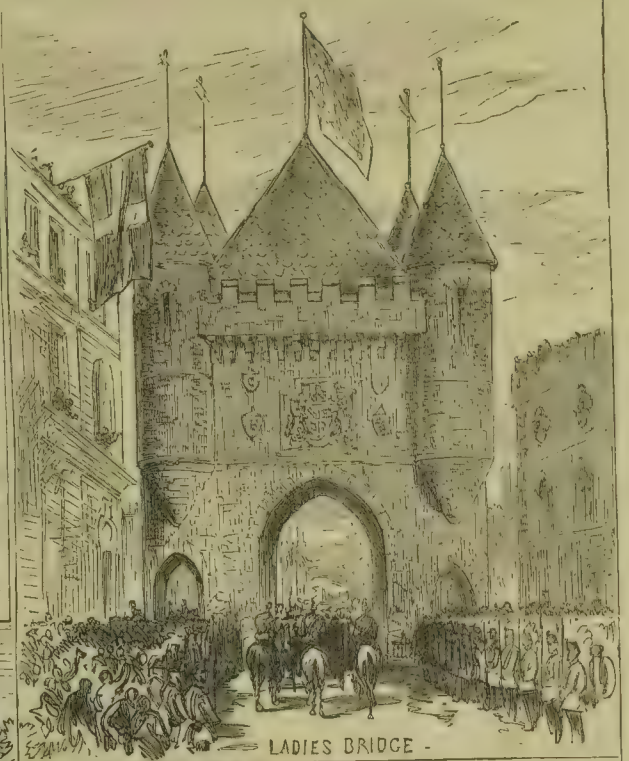
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By the New Postal Act, which came into operation on July 1, the *Illustrated London News* can be forwarded to many places at greatly reduced rates. Copies will be sent to the following places at 2s. the year:—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States of America. To Spain, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Cape Verde, and the West Indies, 2s. 6d. per year. To the United States, 3s. 6d. per year. To the West Indies, 4s. 6d. per year. To the United States, 5s. 6d. per year. To the West Indies, 6s. 6d. per year. To the United States, 7s. 6d. per year. To the West Indies, 8s. 6d. per year. To the United States, 9s. 6d. per year. To the West Indies, 10s. 6d. per year. To the United States, 11s. 6d. per year. To the West Indies, 12s. 6d. per year. 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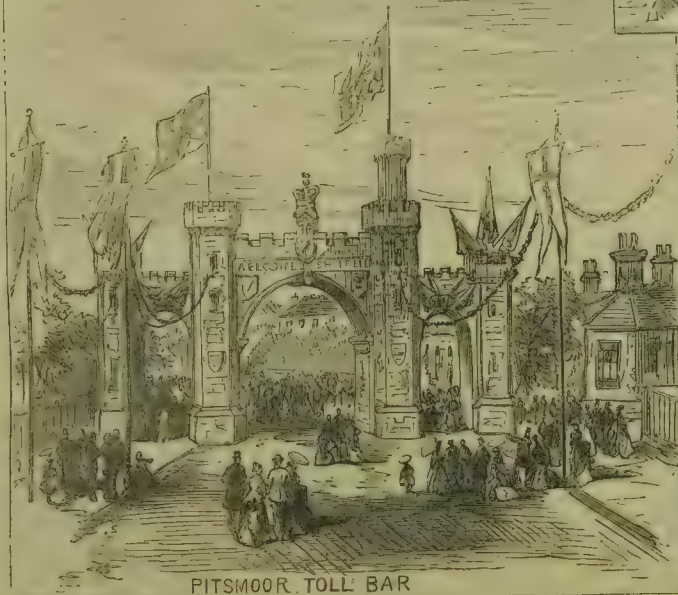
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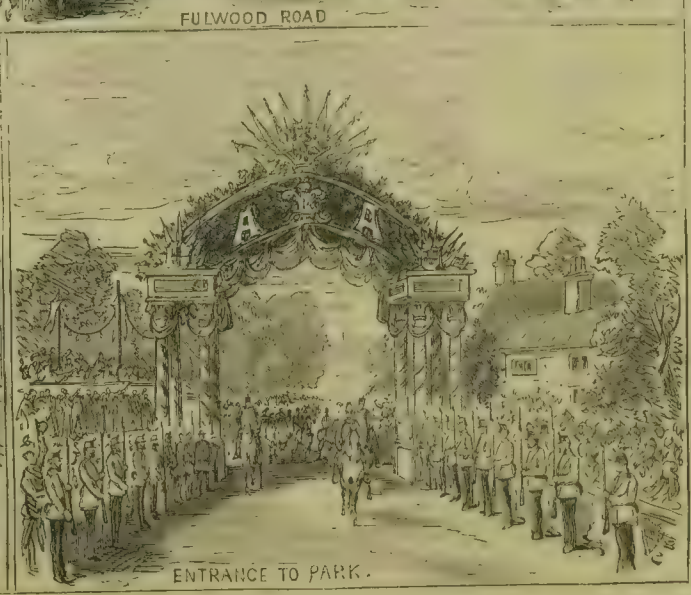
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FULWOOD ROAD



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ENTRANCE TO PARK.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Among the thousand and one good stories which have been told in and out of Parliament by Mr. John Arthur Roebuck there are few which afford so much matter for philosophic cogitation as does the anecdote in which the "watch-dog Tear'em" related how, in 1852, he had told a farm labourer that the Hero of Waterloo, the Great Duke of Wellington, was dead. "Aw'n very sorry fur he," quoth the agriculturist; "but who wur he?" This was, no doubt, a very lamentable instance of bucolic ignorance; but it might be "capped," I think, by the story of a certain subject existing, not among peasants but in the ranks of those belonging to what are termed the cultivated classes. Did you—I ask the gentle reader quite unobtrusively—know last week who "Hermann" was? I mean the Hermann whose colossal statue has just been "inaugurated" at Detmold by the Emperor William, in the presence of 40,000 enthusiastic Teutons. Now Mr. Carlyle, and Professor Max Müller, and Hans Breitmann, and Mr. Matthew Arnold are all, of course, as familiar with the acts and deeds of the hero Hermann (if there ever were such a hero) as they are with the Itig Veda, the Kalewala, or "the migration of the Aztecs from India, via Scandinavia, to Mexico"; but I frankly and honestly confess that until last Monday I knew no more about the hero Hermann than I know now about the great Inventor of the Floodgate Iron.

Hermann, after all, turns out to be our old friend Arminius, immortalised or invented by Tacitus, who was the destroyer of those Roman legions which Augustus (knocking his head in fury against the wall of his *aula*) so vehemently demanded that Varus should restore to him. It may be, perhaps, expedient gently to remind Mrs. Malaprop that the Teutonic Arminius was not the founder of the theological heterodoxy known as Arminianism, and that he was not born (if he ever was born) in Armenia. For the rest, the Germans in general, and the Detmoldians in particular, may be congratulated on their Hermann statue. The French, I think, have already erected monuments to their Gaulish hero Vercingetorix, and M. Maindron has chiselled a gigantic effigy of the Druidical priestess Velleda (the prototype of Bellini's *Norma*), bearing the golden sickle, with which, it is to be presumed, she used to snip off branches of the sacred mistletoe, to prevent the frolicsome young Druids from kissing her thereunder. Meanwhile, I remember with shame that in this unromantic land the heights of Dover are yet uncrowned by a statue of Caractacus; that no grim stone figure of Cassivelaunus looms in the middle of Salisbury Plain; and that Battle Bridge is yet unadorned with an effigy of Boadicea, "bleeding from the Roman rods" and hurling defiance at the Romans themselves from her war-chariot. Looking at the beautiful Norman shrine erected by Mr. Edward Barry for the South-Eastern Railway Company in the courtyard of the Charing-cross Hotel, it strikes me that the Midland Directors might do worse than commission Mr. Woolner or Mr. Durland to execute a marble statue, twenty feet high, of Boadicea for the decoration of the terrace in front of the Midland Grand Hotel. It was about that spot, I think, that the warrior Queen fought and fell.

Touching the Midland Railway (I am glad to hear that they have already made £50,000 by the abolition of their second class), I observe that at the recent general meeting, in answer to a question from Mr. Baines as to whether the directors had entertained the idea of running ladies' carriages, the chairman replied that "the experiment had been tried many years ago, and it was invariably found that the reserved carriages were conveyed empty. He could not account for the fact, but it really was so." Much laughter among the shareholders arose at this statement, which was doubtless very funny—as funny as the suggestion in the "Railway Guide" of the current number of *Punch*: "If you are fond of ladies' society, ask the guard to put you into a smoking-carriage." To my mind, railway travelling is not, under any circumstances, a jocular matter. I believe, moreover, that, although a proportion of the fair sex do persist, with odd perversity, in invading the compartments from which the prevailing fumes of tobacco should surely warn them, a vast number of ladies travelling alone do suffer every day great terror and discomfort from the absence of carriages set apart for their use. I hold that the railway companies should be legislatively compelled to provide an adequate *pantheon* of ladies' carriages in every train; and that the ladies themselves should, by respectful but public remonstrance, be warned against entering smoking waggons. I happened, last Saturday, to go down to Windsor from Waterloo with a lady. Desirous to indulge in the pernicious practice of smoking, I placed the lady in an empty carriage, and bestowed myself in the next, which was a smoking one, and likewise empty. By and by came the guard to examine my ticket; and behind his hand he whispered to me confidentially that he had "put another lady in along of my good lady." I thanked him warmly, but hinted that I thought the lady (she is as strong as Milo) was quite able to take care of herself. Just before the train started a radiant being, quite alone, entered my compartment. I pointed to my cigar, but she only beamed. I flung the weed out of window, but she only shone like the Rainbow. When the train reached Richmond I fled to her whom I had temporarily deserted. Now, should not the guard have gently entreated the radiant One not to enter a carriage contaminated by tobacco smoke?

The passion of numismatology is not quite so acute a form of *amnesia* as Chinamanism, or as the *Delirium Stradivarianum* or Old Fiddle craze; for coins and medals, besides being artistically beautiful, have frequently a considerable intrinsic value; and again, as Mr. Joseph Addison told us long ago, there is no better way of teaching the facts of history than by studying medals. Thus I do not regard as very excessive the prices realised last week at the sale of the remarkable Marshall collection of coins. Mistruci's fine crown piece of 1820, in silver, with the King's head and the artist's initial below, the helmet of the St. George having a floating *crinoid* or plume, instead of the antique crested casque, sold for £17 5s. Internal evidence in this instance points curiously to the probability of the medallist having been studying, between 1815 and 1820, the streaming plumed helmets of the French cuirassiers, so many headresses of whom were brought to this country as trophies after Waterloo, in preference to the classical crested casque so accurately figured in Flaxman and in Hope's "Costumes of the Ancients." Again, a very odd pattern crown piece of 1820 sold for £6 10s., the oddness lying in the circumstance that while the King's shoulders are classically nude, the Royal neck is swathed in a high cravat, and those higher collars which, "when all the world and we were young," and "truth was in every shepherd's tongue," used to be known indifferently as "stick-ups" and as "a pair of gills." In this live-jumping piece the influence of Beau Brummell on ancient Greek art is very strongly marked. But, if you carefully examine the engraving from Sir Thomas Lawrence's magnificent portrait of George IV. in the robes of the Garter, you will find that, above the

Elizabethan ruff, the artist has depicted—in a filmy and vaporous, but unmistakable manner—a pair of "stick-up" collars. And, finally, happening to be, three or four years ago (I remember that poor, dear Shirley Brooks was with me), at the funeral of Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, in the Tower of London, of which he was Constable, I noticed that the Tower warders, who, in full antique garb, were mustered on the Green, wore, towering above their well-plaited ruffs, "stick-ups" of the starchiest kind. The effect was ludicrously unpicturesque; but the traditions of the Georgian era—

I note with regret in the current obituary the name of Mr. Bickers, sen., the head of the well-known firm of booksellers of Leicester-square. Almost ever since I began to read books at all—and that is a good many years ago—I have been familiar with that well-stored emporium of polite letters at the north-west corner of the square, hard by Stagg and Mantle's; and I am afraid that in days gone by I have often superstitiously acquired a superficial knowledge of literature by reading as much of the books as I could peep at through the window-panes. If the house of Bickers receives a five-pound note from an anonymous writer as "conscience money" for books skimmed, but not paid for, they may indulge in a reasonable surmise as to whence the restitution has come. It is to the taste and energy of Messrs. Bickers and Son that lovers of poetry owe the recent publication of the sumptuous library edition in nine volumes of the works of Ben Jonson—Gifford's text loyally and accurately reproduced, but lucidly annotated by a ripe Jonsonian scholar, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cunningham.

One had need to be rummaging among old books, and recalling old traditions at this season, for it is absolutely too hot to do anything else; and archaeology is, after all, a cool, quiet, and refreshing kind of pursuit. If digging and delving among the remains of the past do make you a little dusty, and if dust be provocative of thirst, there are always "cool cups and dainty drinks" to which to resort for solace; and that is certainly the view of the case taken by the local archaeological associations which are just now holding high festival all over the country. Legendary lore, I notice, generally leads to luncheon; and a crypt is all the better explored with the assistance of moderate potatoes of claret cup. But, I must admit, antiquaries forced to remain in town have had a desperately hard time of it this week in wading through the pages of Strype, Stowe, Jesse, Maitland, Hunter, Chamberlayne, Malcolm, Timbs, Thornbury, Lysons, Peter Cunningham, and other chroniclers of old London, in the hope of unravelling the mystery of the "subterranean chambers" recently unearthed at the top of Oxford-street, near Stratford-place. The best explanation of these underground remains will be found in "Lambert's History and Survey of London," published in 1806, a work to which I refer the curiously erudite. It is sufficient, in this place, to remark that these arched chambers are simply the old cisterns or reservoirs of the nine conduits from the Tyburn, constructed more than five hundred years ago by the Corporation of London, who characteristically built themselves a "banqueting house" close to their waterworks. G. A. S.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday at the office, Trafalgar-square—Mr. W. Hawes in the chair—a large number of cases of saving life in various parts of the world were brought under the cognisance of the society, and rewards of various descriptions conferred.

The bronze clasp of the society, the recipient having in 1855 received the bronze medallion, and in 1865 a handsome testimonial for distinguished gallantry in saving life, was conferred on Thomas Griffiths, for saving Thomas Knight, who fell into 14 ft. of water, in the river Parrett, Bridgwater, on the 1st inst. The bronze medallion was awarded to G. F. Howard, a youth of seventeen, for saving a woman who fell into the River Thames near Rosherville Pier, Gravesend, on the 26th ult.; to William Lockhart for saving three men, named Clement Downes, Edwin James, and Samuel Thomas, who were in danger of drowning in the River Corve in fifteen feet of water on the 1st ult.; to John Owen, a boy of fourteen, for saving two other boys in a rough sea in the Menai Straits on the 10th ult.; to Nicholas Hailing for trying to save Hugh McDowell, George Doyle, and John Brien, who were suffocated in a well at Widnes, Lancashire, on June 24; to George C. Brookes for saving N. Socoloff, who fell overboard in the River Thames at Westminster on the 26th ult.; to George Turner, a boy of fifteen, for saving Charles Cowles, who was carried away by the recent flood at Blackbrook-bridge, Sheephead, Lancashire; to W. J. Stokes, for trying to save J. Fitzsimmons, who sank while bathing in the sea at Bangor, fifty yards from the shore, with a heavy sea on, on the 15th ult.; to Thomas Morey, for saving William James and George Simmonds, who were in danger of drowning at Newlyn, Cornwall, on the 3rd ult.; to F. H. Watson, for saving Henry Kent, who attempted suicide by jumping overboard at sea on June 7; to Sergeant William M. Veigh, D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, for saving Edgar Man, who was seized with cramp while bathing in the Channel, off the Nore Light, on the 18th ult., a strong tide running at the time; to George Black, for saving Michael Dugan, who fell into the River Lee, Cork, in sixteen feet of water, on June 27; to Richard Plunkett, Sergeant Instructor, Scots Greys, for saving William Harmsworth, who was carried out to sea while bathing at Brighton on June 8. The bronze clasp was awarded to Daniel Donohue (he having previously received the bronze medal) for saving Thomas Attwood, who fell overboard in nine fathoms of water in Arosa Bay, on the 5th ult.

Handsome testimonials, recording the services rendered, and the thanks of the society inscribed on vellum and on parchment, were awarded in seventeen cases, and pecuniary rewards of various amounts were given to eleven persons for aiding in restoring life.

The *Daily News* states that Mr. Edmund Gosse, of the library of the British Museum, has been appointed "Translator" to the Board of Trade.

In the late Session ninety-six public Acts were passed—the same number as in the previous year. There were 215 local Acts passed this year against 200 last, and seven private statutes against nine in 1874.

Following close upon the O'Connell Centenary comes the anniversary of the relief of Londonderry. That anniversary fell on Thursday week, and was celebrated with much enthusiasm. The maiden city was gay with decorations, and there was a very large influx of visitors. A procession, in which about 12,000 persons joined, marched through some of the principal parts of the town, with "bands playing and flags flying." Of this procession the Apprentice Boys were, of course, a principal feature. Religious services were conducted in the cathedral; and in the course of the afternoon a meeting was held in the City Hall, when speeches were delivered.

MUSIC.

The Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre are running a successful career, and seem likely to continue to do so until the preparations for pantomime shall require their cessation. Since the opening performance—noticed last week—the programmes have presented a series of varied attractions, alternating between the classical and the popular styles. Wednesday was a Mendelssohn night, and the selection from that composer included the *Symphonic*, the overture to *That Composer*, and the *Notturno*, "Scherzo," and "Wedding March" from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. The selection from Wagner's "Lohengrin," arranged by Signor Arditì—the conductor—has continued to be one of the specialties of the concert since the opening night. The appearance of Herr Wilhelm, the eminent violinist, has been postponed from the 1st to the 25th of September, his presence being required at the rehearsals of Wagner's new opera at Bayreuth.

We have already referred to the scheme of performances of operas in English at the Princess's Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Carl Rosa (to begin on Sept. 11). Besides the operas already specified, it appears probable that Wagner's "Tannhäuser" will be produced. The success of the Italian version of the composer's "Lohengrin"—brought out by Mr. Gyo and Mr. Mapleson during the past season—will probably secure a favourable reception for a work which rivals it in popularity with German audiences.

The performances of Wallace's "Lurline" and "Maritana" at the Gaiety Theatre have been followed by representations of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," the principal characters in which were filled by Misses Blanche Cole and Lucy Franklin, Mr. G. Perren, and Mr. Mrs. Aynsley Cook.

It is said that Mr. Arthur Sullivan has been commissioned to compose an opera for the Italian theatre of St. Petersburg, the principal character to be filled by Madame Christine Nilsson. The season of 1876-7 is the period mentioned for the production of the work.

THEATRES.

A comedy in three acts, by Mr. John Oxenford, entitled "A Cleft Stick," produced some years ago at the Olympic Theatre, has been revived at the Mirror. It portrays the anomalous position of a married couple, who, in consequence of a supposed incompatibility of temper, have agreed to live separate. The lady endeavours, by arousing her husband's jealousy, to regain his affection. To this end she employs some extraordinary means, singling out one Mr. Carnaby Wig (Mr. Horace Wigan) as the victim of her strategy. A complication ensues, which results in some amusing situations. Ultimately the parties are reconciled, and an effective tag brings the piece to a termination. The acting was unexceptionable. Mr. Horace Wigan made the most of the heepled husband, whose domestic felicity is disturbed by the frequent incursions of his insatiable mother-in-law. Mr. J. H. Standing and Mrs. St. Henry as the disaffected couple contributed greatly to the success of the comedy. Miss M. Daly was effective as Mrs. Strombelow. The minor characters were well filled.

Mlle. Beatrice and her "comedy-drama" company have appeared this week at the Globe Theatre. This lady's periodical visits to the metropolis excite much interest, and she receives from her admirers a cordial welcome. Herself one of the best exponents of drawing-room domestic drama, she is careful to surround herself with a company of more than average merit. Her repertoire consists chiefly of English versions of modern French dramas, all of which have been carefully rehearsed and manipulated in the provinces before they challenge the verdict of a London public. A degree of perfection is thus attained before their production in the capital, which renders their acceptance an almost foregone conclusion. "Monsieur Alphonse," by Alexandre Dumas, *fil.*, produced at the Gymnase in November, 1873, is her latest novelty. It is now entitled "Love and Honour," and is translated by Mr. Campbell Clarke, who has done full justice to the text of the original. The story, though decidedly French, is unobjectionable, and contains nothing to offend the taste of the most fastidious person. The construction of the piece is exceedingly simple, the action taking place in an afternoon, and involving no change of locality or costume. Mlle. Beatrice's performance of the heroine was characterised by much power and pathos, and, in the second act especially, she obtained from the audience an enthusiastic recognition. Miss Louie Vere is entitled to praise for her effective rendering of Adrienne. Mr. Frank Harvey was an excellent Monsieur Alphonse, and Miss Charlotte Saunders, as Madame Victoire Luichard, was inimitable. The performance was eminently successful.

At the Princess's Miss Ellen Terry has appeared as Pauline, in Lord Lytton's play of the "Lady of Lyons." The character of Pauline affords little scope for the display of high tragic powers. Of the play itself we are not warm admirers; it is false in sentiment, and owes its popularity entirely to its construction and the author's frequent use of what is technically called "clap-trap." The cast of the play, as originally performed at Covent Garden, is familiar to playgoers, and includes the names of Mr. Macready, Mr. Elton, Mr. Meadows, and (last, not least) Miss Helen Faucit. Miss Ellen Terry's assumption of Pauline was deserving of much eulogy. Her face and figure are peculiarly adapted to the part, and she possesses the power of seizing hold of the emotional element, and through it of swaying the sympathies of her audience, which stamps her at once a genuine artist and augurs well for her future career. Mr. Cogan threw considerable force into the character of Claude Melnotte.

Mr. Edgar Bruce has terminated his brief management of the Haymarket Theatre. His benefit was liberally patronised. Several eminent artists assisted. Mrs. Hermann Vezin and Mr. Chippendale appeared in the Screen Scene from "The School for Scandal," and Mr. Hermann Vezin recited a poem from the pen of Sir Francis Doyle. A variety of entertainments intervened. During his season of six short weeks Mr. Bruce has produced several old comedies, amongst which are "The Rivals," "London Assurance," "The School for Scandal," and Shakspeare's "As You Like It."

Mr. Macabae, who has returned from a successful tour through the United States, is giving his artistic embodiment at the Philharmonic Theatre for a short season. We hope to report on the entertainment in our next Number.

The play of "Abel Drake," by Messrs. John Saunders and Tom Taylor, was produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Glasgow, on the 7th inst. The local papers appear to be unanimous in their favourable opinion of the drama and in their testimony to the enthusiasm with which it was received by a crowded house. The call for the authors was answered by Mr. Saunders amid oft-renewed demonstrations of applause.

Ninety-eight medals for long service and good conduct were forwarded to Plymouth on the 13th inst. for distribution to non-commissioned officers and men of the Plymouth division Royal Marine Light Infantry.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday week the Parliamentary Session of 1875 was brought to a conclusion with the usual formalities. The House of Lords met at twelve o'clock, and the Commons having attended at the bar, the Royal Assent was given by commission to the Appropriation Bill, the Unseaworthy Ships Bill, and several other bills, after which the Queen's Speech at the close of the Session was read by the Lord Chancellor, who then declared, by virtue of her Majesty's Commission and in obedience to her commands, that Parliament be prorogued until Oct. 29. The Royal Commission then withdrew, and their Lordships separated. The Commons returned to their own chamber, and the Speaker, having re-read her Majesty's Speech, shook hands with the members present, and the Session was brought to a close.

THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
I am happy to be enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament.

It is now some time since I have had an opportunity to continue to be enabled, and I look forward with hope and confidence to the uninterrupted maintenance of European peace.

The visit paid to this country, and the invitation of my Government, by the ruler of Zanzibar has led to the conclusion of a supplementary convention, which, I trust, may be efficacious for the total complete suppression of the East African slave trade.

I have learnt with deep regret that the expedition dispatched by the British Government from Lunghai, with a view to open communications with the western provinces of China, has been treacherously attacked by an armed force while on Chinese territory. This outrage, unparliamentarily involving the death of a young and promising member of my consular service, is the subject of careful inquiry, and no effort shall be spared to secure the punishment of the guilty.

The condition of my colonial empire is generally prosperous. The process has been made in the settlement of questions affecting the constitution and government of Natal; and I confidently look for important and valuable results from the proposal for a conference of the South African colonies and States.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
It is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened consideration you have given to the various statutes which have, from time to time, been passed for the preservation of peace in Ireland has resulted in a measure which, while relaxing the stringency of former enactments, is calculated to maintain the tranquillity of that country.

I have with pleasure given my assent to an Act for facilitating the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in large towns, which will, I trust, lead to the decrease of many of the principal causes of disease, misery, and crime. I feel sure that this legislation, together with that relating to the consolidation and amendment of the sanitary laws, and of the laws relating to friendly societies, will greatly promote the moral and physical welfare of my people.

It has afforded me much satisfaction to give my assent to two important statutes for the amendment of the Acts relating to master and servant and trade offences, and of the law of conspiracy as connected with these offences—statutes which will, I trust, place the relations of employers and employed on a just and equal footing, and add to the contentment and goodwill of large classes of my subjects.

Among the enactments which you have passed for the improvement of the law, I am well pleased to observe that a comprehensive measure for simplifying the title and facilitating the transfer of land in England has taken its place in the statute-book; that an Act has been passed for the amendment of the law of entail in Scotland; and that you have made provision, by amending the Judicature Act of 1873, for bringing the great changes in my civil courts, and their procedure, which it inaugurated, into immediate and practical effect.

The state of public business and the differences of opinion naturally arising on a varied and comprehensive scheme have unfortunately prevented you from completing the consideration of the Merchant Shipping Bill; but I rejoice that you have been able, by a temporary enactment, to diminish considerably the dangers to which my seafaring subjects are exposed.

By the Agricultural Holdings Act you have greatly and beneficially enlarged the powers of owners, limited in interest, to offer to their tenants a sufficient security for judicious outlay upon the farms they occupy; and, while maintaining absolute freedom of contract, you have raised a presumption of rights under which a new inducement will be given to expend capital upon the improvement of land.

I have every reason to hope that the progress of the revenue which has marked recent years will be fully sustained in the present. The arrangements which you have made with respect to the reduction of the national debt, and those for the better regulation of loans for public works, will lead to valuable improvements in our system of imperial and local finance.

The enactment for a registration of trade marks will supply a deficiency that has for some time been felt in our commercial system.

I trust that the Act constituting a new bishopric at St. Albans may prove advantageous to the vast population of the dioceses affected by the measure.

In bidding you farewell for the recess I pray that the blessing of Providence may fall on your recent labours, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Lady Georgina Hamilton, the Duchess of Manchester, and Lord George Montagu left Dublin on Tuesday for Derry for the purpose of opening the Royal Agricultural Show.

The noble seat of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery was, on Saturday last, the scene of one of the most enjoyable gatherings that can be imagined. For many years it has been the custom of Lady Herbert of Lea, who lived at Wilton Park after the death of her husband, the late Sydney Herbert, to entertain the children attending the several schools in the immediate vicinity at tea in the grounds adjoining the stately old residence. Saturday was a glorious day, and soon after three o'clock upwards of 500 boys and girls, preceded by the band of the 1st Wilts Rifle Volunteers, of which corps the Earl is Major, marched in procession, accompanied by their teachers, to the park, where a most substantial repast was spread for them opposite the main entrance. The numerous tables were decorated with choice plants from the conservatories of the noble Earl; and he himself, accompanied by Lady Herbert of Lea, his sister, Lady Constance Gwladys Herbert, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, his brother, and others, received his youthful guests. A hymn having been sung, the young people began an onslaught on the cake and fruit provided. The noble Earl, Lady Herbert, Lady Gwladys, and the Hon. Sidney Herbert were most indefatigable in their endeavours to serve the children. After the tea was over there was a contest among the children for prizes; and the Earl, assisted by his brother, superintended the arrangements, acting alternately as judge and referee. Subsequently the visitors roamed over the park, the beauty of the grounds offering every attraction, especially the cedar-trees, which are held to be amongst the finest in England; and at a late hour there was dancing, followed by a beautiful display of fireworks, at the close of which the band played the National Anthem, and the company dispersed.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

There were several competitions and inspections last week. We give the principal events.

On Monday the inspection of the Newcastle volunteers was held by Colonel Torrens, C.B. The regiment was under the command of Major Doeg, the total strength on parade being 474 of all ranks out of a strength of 525. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Torrens commissioned Major Doeg to communicate his satisfaction at the way in which the work had been performed, and specially commended the steadiness and absence of talking in the ranks.

The Inland Revenue Division competed, at Wormwood-scrubbs, on Monday, for a skirmisher prize, annually presented by the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. The conditions are that each competitor shall fire one minute each at three unknown distances, not to exceed 400 yards, at a third-class target. Private Correll won rather easily, making the highest score on each occasion.

Sergeant Robertson won the silver medal of the 13th Stirling Rifles.

The 3rd Battalion Derbyshire Rifles held their annual competition, when the principal prizes were won by Private Hill, Corporal Caldwell, and Private Gibbs.

At Berwick the Artillery Volunteers held their annual carbine competition with the following result. Commercial Travellers' Cup, Sergeant Ross, who also took the gold medal and becomes the final winner of the cup, having won it two years in succession. In the second competition Sergeant Nicholson took the first place.

The 2nd Kent Artillery Volunteers held their annual carbine contest at Lyndale Park, the principal winners being Bombardier Epps, Gunner Ward, Gunner Powell, and Sergeant Dedo.

At Nottingham the second company Robin Hood Rifles shot for a series of prizes, Private Chambers being the winner.

On Monday and Tuesday the Birmingham Rifles held their annual competition at the range at Bournbrook. The principal series was competed for with nine shots at Queen's 1873 targets. The highest scorers were Private Beech, first company, and Corporal Johnson, seventh company, 68 points each. In the competition for the Scotch trophy, at the same ranges and conditions, the three first prizes were taken by Sergeant Billingham, Corporal Johnson, and Assistant Surgeon Hart, with 63 points each. For the Marksmen's Silver Challenge Cup, at first-class ranges, Private Dixey headed the list.

On the same days the 1st Warwickshire Administrative Battalion held their annual prize meeting in Stoneleigh Park. The Caldecott Challenge Medal and Manning Challenge Cup were won by Sergeant Holmes; the Officers' Challenge Cup was taken by Sergeant Butler; and the competition for Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's Company Challenge Cup resulted in a victory for the 1st Leamington corps. Lord Leigh's Challenge Cup was won by Sergeant Peyton; and Lord Leigh's Challenge Bugle was won by the 1st Coventry, the 1st Leamington being a good second.

The Monmouthshire Rifle Association held their annual prize meeting on the first three days, the following being the winners of first prizes in the various contests:—Association prizes—Private Francis, 7th Monmouthshire; Lady Llanover's prizes—Quartermaster Sergeant Pritchard, 7th; Private D. Davies, 19th; and Sergeant Shankland, 4th, who made 17 points each, divided. Lord Lieutenant's prizes—Colour-Sergeant J. A. Williams, 7th; Private S. Bryan, 3rd; and Private W. R. Everet, 3rd, who made 17 points each, divided. Bronze Medal of N.R.A.—Private Bryan, 3rd Monmouth. Volunteer prizes—Private S. Bryan, 3rd Monmouth. Borough Members' Cup—Private Greenway, 7th Monmouthshire.

The Shropshire Rifle Association held its annual meeting last week, the winner of the bronze medal of the N.R.A. proving to be Colour-Sergeant Hall, of the 14th Salop. In the prize open only to artillery volunteers, the first place was taken by Sergeant-Major Hammond; while in the open competition at the same range Lance-Corporal Moncrief took the principal prize. The challenge cup, open to all members and honorary members, was won by Corporal Dodd.

The 4th Battalion Cheshire Rifles were inspected at Stockport by Colonel Anderson, of the 22nd Regiment. The corps, to the number of 793 of all ranks, paraded in ten strong companies under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, assisted by Majors Ashton and Fernley and the Adjutant, Captain C. M. Walmisley. At the close of the inspection Colonel Anderson addressed the men in complimentary terms as to the manner in which they had performed their work.

The officers of the Robin Hood Rifles held a competition on Tuesday at Nottingham, with the result that Surgeon Wright was declared the winner.

A rifle-match, for the Berkshire Challenge Regimental Challenge Cup, was shot off between Reading and Newbury, and was won by Reading. The scores were—Reading, 651; Newbury, 539. The highest score was made by Sergeant Moore, on the Reading side.

At Campbelltown, the 3rd Argyll Highland Rifles, under the command of Colonel J. W. Malcolm, M.P., were inspected on Tuesday by Colonel Hope, who expressed himself much pleased with the general appearance of the corps, and highly commended the excellence of the drill.

The Border Mounted Rifles were inspected in Springwood Park, Kelso, by Colonel Seagar, on Wednesday. The regiment, which is under the command of Captain Viscount Melgund, was tested both in foot and mounted drill to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. After the drill a competition in sword exercise for a cup took place, the winner being Corporal Oliver.

A match between ten of the 3rd Fusilier Guards with the Martini rifle, and ten of the Berkshire Volunteers, using the Snider rifle, was decided near Wantage, on Wednesday. The Volunteers won, scoring 651, and the Guards 577.

The E company of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers held their annual prize meeting at Wormwood-scrubbs on Wednesday. The following were the winners:—Messrs. Boxall, Arnold, Brooking, J. L. Moore, Groom, T. T. Wright, Griffith, W. Dyblie, G. Fatt, Goldup, Probyn, G. F. Wright. A second series of prizes and consolation prizes were also competed for, and were won by Messrs. Moore, Widdicombe, Townsend, J. Dyblie, F. W. Cotching, and I. G. Taylor. The Monthly Challenge Cup, presented to the company by their late captain, Mr. W. H. Holford, was won for the third time by Corporal Boxall.

The 8th Suffolk Rifles held a competition at Saxmundham on Thursday. Corporal Lowe was the winner. The 19th Lancark Rifles held a competition at the Possil Ranges, Colour-Sergeant Geddes winning. A match was fired between the Dursley and Cirencester Volunteers, with the result that

the former were successful, scoring 549 against 522. The monthly challenge cup of the 6th Dorset Rifles was fired for at Babbury, when it was won by Lieutenant Lloyd Jones.

On Friday the volunteer battalions at Aldershot underwent a stiff brigade drill under the personal inspection of the Lieutenant-General commanding the division. At the conclusion Sir Thomas Steele expressed astonishment at the efficiency of the volunteers, and surprise to hear it was the first time Colonel Tufnell had had his battalion under canvas. On Saturday afternoon, after a week's good, steady, and instructive work, the two provisional battalions of volunteers left Aldershot for their respective homes, with the exception of the London Rifle Brigade. Their conduct and discipline during the time has been everything that could be desired, and the manner in which they went through their drill was surprising; the Victorias, London Rifle Brigade, and 2nd Surrey particularly distinguishing themselves by the thorough efficiency they displayed during the campaign. Immediately on the departure of the troops, the London Rifle Brigade, who remained in charge of the camp, set to work in business-like manner to prepare the tents and cook the dinners for the incoming battalion, which arrived shortly after five o'clock at North Camp station, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayer, London Rifle Brigade, and consisting of the officers and 163 men of the 1st Lancashire, head-quarters Liverpool; and four officers and 87 men of the 2nd Middlesex Administrative Battalion. Last Monday morning the battalion was inspected by Major-General Shipley, C.B. The Volunteers turned out in a soldierlike manner, and, after the inspection, went through several evolutions under their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hayer. On Tuesday an infantry divisional field-day took place on the Fox Hills, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B.

The annual rifle competition of the London Irish regiment was held, last Saturday, at the ranges, Milton-next-Gravesend. The arrangements of the day were intrusted to Captain Roberts, the president of the shooting committee, and gave every satisfaction. The battalion prizes were first contested. The chief attraction in this series was a prize of £12 presented by the Duke of Connaught (honorary Colonel), which was won by Sergeant Clifford. In addition to the Prince's prize, the winner takes the challenge cup of the regiment, presented by Captain Tait in 1865, and a photograph of the trophy. The second prize, £8, also presented by the Duke, was won by Captain Despard. The other successful competitors, for prizes given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Belmore, Colonels Ward and McKenzie, Majors Furnival and Purcell, and Mr. Grant, were—Messrs. Clifford, Despard, Lloyd, Morris, Dabbs, Westwood, Chapman, Howland Roberts, Sidman, Hilt, Wright, Fury, May, Lidd, Bruce, Watts, Rodgers, Fulford, Owen, Davis, Brown, Hoare, Simpson, Guthrie, Langham, and Ryan. The consolation prizes were won by Sergeants Wheeler and Barrows. The volley firing contest for a silver cup presented by the regiment was carried off by the A company. The men of the winning squad will receive ten tankards given by the Duke of Connaught. The Musketry Instructors' prizes were won by Sergeants Crowe and Coe. The cup presented by General Daubeny for the highest aggregate score made by ten men per company firing in the battalion competition was won by the L company with a score of 342 points, against 220 points each made by the B and C companies. In the afternoon the company prizes were contested for, and the scores made were above the average of former years. Among the most important were the following:—B company—The ladies' challenge cup and silver badge, Private Chilcott. Other prizes were won by Messrs. Crespin, Lovegrove, Lane, Lewis, Harrison, Roberts, Saville, Hughes, and Bechan. D company—In series A six prizes were won by Messrs. Ford, Mattocks (Ingles, Smeed, and Liarap. Series B was for drill attendance and shooting combined: the top scores were Messrs. Rutherford, Lewis, Bennett, and Saunders. The C company winners were Messrs. Hoare, Watts, Burrows, Royle, English, and Chapman. The prizes of the L company include a handsome challenge cup. In the first series the winners were Messrs. Mannoch, Osborne, Osborne, Guest, Benington, Lugh, Mannoch, and Spanswick. The sergeants' prizes for the highest scores at 200 and 500 yards were won by Messrs. Mannoch, Osborne, Osborne, and McCarthy; and the corporals' prize by Corporal De Joking.

At the Rainham ranges the City of London Engineers held a competition, the principal winners being Corporal Jeffreys, Sergeant Clark, Corporal Cotter, and Corporal Johnson, R.E.

The annual inspection of the 9th Essex (Silvertown) by Colonel Chapman, the officer commanding the 44th sub-district, was held last Saturday, at West Ham Park, Stratford, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Soon after five o'clock the corps, comprising six strong companies, marched on the ground, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Silver. Colonel Chapman expressed to Colonel Silver his approval of the manner in which the movements were executed, and said that he should make a decidedly favourable report.

This year's meeting of volunteer artillerymen at Shoeburyness concluded, yesterday week, with a distribution of prizes. Before breaking up an order was issued in which the camp commandant conveyed to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and gunners his unqualified satisfaction with the steady and soldier-like bearing of all ranks, and the great zeal and attention shown by them while at drill.

At the annual dinner of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society, last week, a letter was read from Mr. C. H. Birbeck, proprietor of *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, offering a prize of £100 for the best-managed farm in the county.

Major-General John Ramsey Stewart, C.B., is to be appointed Commander of the Forces in North Britain in succession to Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., whose period of staff services expires on Oct. 1.

The Board of Trade has published a list of the places to which telegraphic weather intelligence was sent in 1874. It appears that during the last three years the warnings issued have been justified by subsequent gales or strong winds in eighty cases out of every hundred. The report states that "in the case of one very serious gale—that of Oct. 21—the storm came on so rapidly during the night-time, subsequent to the afternoon reports of the previous day, that no warning could be issued by the office; and it does not seem that the funds at present at the disposal of the office will enable it to anticipate the arrival of such gales as that in question and a few others—e.g., that of Nov. 28, in the south of England—as for that purpose much more frequent telegrams from the coast would be required. The results of the five years' work will, it is hoped, show that, while the office cannot be expected to be able to give timely warning of all gales, it has yet been able to give such information as would, if attended to, have enabled our coasting seamen to avoid the violence of almost all the serious storms which have visited our coasts."



THE ROYAL VISIT TO SHEFFIELD: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES PASSING UNDER THE ARCH OF WELCOME, STATION-ROAD.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SHEFFIELD.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Sheffield on Monday, to open Firth Park, the new public park which has been generously presented by the Mayor, Mr. Mark Firth, to his fellow-townsmen. Their Royal Highnesses arrived by the Great Northern Railway from London, between two and three o'clock. The Victoria station was handsomely decorated with red cloth, foliage, and flowers, and with a blue carpet, the pattern of which displayed the Prince of Wales's plumes and motto. A guard of honour of the 19th Regiment with their band, and an escort of the 7th Hussars, under the command of General Sir H. de Bathe, Bart., were in waiting at the station. The Mayor, coming there to greet the Prince and Princess, was accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Norfolk, Lords Auckland, Galway, Denman, Halifax, and Wharcliffe, Lord John Manners, and the High Sheriff of Yorkshire; also by Sir John Brown, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., Lord Colville, deputy chairman of the Great Northern, and some ladies of their families. The Aldermen and Town Council were, of course, present, in their robes of office. The Prince and Princess were allowed to rest half an hour in the retiring-rooms provided for them at the Royal Victoria Hotel, and were then conducted in procession through the suburbs of the town, and along the Wicker and other roads to the new park. A body of mounted police formed the van, followed by mounted standard-bearers, with the banners of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord Lieutenant, and the High Sheriff. A squadron of the 1st West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, with their band, came next in order. The banner of the town of Sheffield was borne in advance of fifteen carriages, which conveyed the Aldermen and Town Councilors. Many other carriages followed, with a large number of persons of local influence or distinction. The Company of Cutlers, with their banner in front, were represented by the Master Cutler and his family, the Chaplain, and other officials of that company. Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam were in a carriage and four, preceded by outriders and a mounted standard-bearer. The Duke of Norfolk, with his sisters, Lady Mary Howard, Lady Philippa, and Lady Anne,



THE ROYAL VISIT TO SHEFFIELD: THE SCOTTISH ARCH IN GLOSSOP ROAD.

was in a similar equipage with the like attendance. The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson, in another carriage and four, were likewise preceded by the banner of the Archbishop; and the carriage of the Mayor and Mayoress had a standard going before it. Then came four mounted trumpeters, in the liveries of the borough, with the military band and escort of troops. The standard of the Prince of Wales was carried by Mr. Colin Smith. The Prince and Princess, in their carriage and four, were chiefly observed. They were attended by the Marquis of Hamilton and General Knollys, who followed in another carriage, with Miss Knollys, the Lady in Waiting, and the Equerry, Major Russell. The whole route to the park, about two miles, was crowded with people, who greeted their Royal visitors with hearty cheering. On entering the park the Prince and Princess were conducted to the Royal pavilion, a handsome structure, designed and put up by Messrs. Defries, of London, who also erected the triumphal arches at several points along the route. Their Royal Highnesses took their seats on the dais, with a blast of triumphal welcome from the trumpets, a salute of twenty-one guns from the artillery, and the performance of "God save the Queen" and "God bless the Prince of Wales," first played by the band of the Hallamshire Rifle Volunteers, then sung by 15,000 Sunday School children. The Archbishop of York then offered up a special prayer for the occasion, ending with the Lord's Prayer. An address from the Town Council to their Royal Highnesses was read by the Town Clerk. It was presented by the Mayor to the Prince of Wales, who made a suitable reply. The mover and seconder of the address were introduced to the Prince and Princess. The Master Cutler, Mr. G. Wilson, next presented the address of the Cutlers' Company, to which his Royal Highness returned an appropriate answer. After these municipal and corporate presentations, the worthy Mayor, in his personal capacity, delivered a brief address stating the views with which he made the gift of Firth Park to the town of Sheffield. His Worship herewith placed in the hands of his Royal Highness the legal document whereby it was conveyed to the borough Corporation as trustees for the public. The Prince handed it over to the Town Clerk and made some remarks acknowledging the munificence of the Mayor's gift and commending its beneficent purpose. His



CAPTAIN WEBB'S ATTEMPT TO SWIM ACROSS THE CHANNEL: HOT COFFEE BY MOONLIGHT.

Royal Highness then declared the park to be opened, which announcement was greeted with a flourish of trumpets, and the band played "Rule Britannia." The procession was again formed to conduct the Royal visitors five miles farther—namely, to Oakbrook, the residence of the Mayor and Mrs. Firth. They reached the house at six o'clock, and were entertained there as the guests of his Worship. After dinner their Royal Highnesses went to a ball given by the Cutlers' Company. The town was illuminated, and there was a grand display of fireworks at night.

The triumphal arches, two of which are shown in our Illustrations, were superb, not only those arranged by Messrs. DeRIES for the Corporation, but one erected by the Duke of Norfolk at Lady's Bridge, the main entrance to Sheffield from the railways; and also the Scottish arch, in Glossop-road, designed by Mr. Crighton, an artist and a member of the town council, but erected at the cost of the Scotchmen residing in Sheffield. The Duke of Norfolk's arch was in the form of a castellated gateway, 80 ft. high, with four corner turrets; along the river side at this part was a battlemented wall, manned by soldiers in scarlet uniforms and bright steel armour. The Scottish gate was like a baronial tower, 70 ft. in height, with ivy growing over its lower part. One of the most notable features of that portion of the decorations entrusted to Messrs. DeRIES was in Station-road. That thoroughfare was planted with sixty Venetian masts, bearing galleons of the Prince and Princess of Wales, that of the Prince with his eight titles as Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Duke of Saxony, Earl of Chester, Earl of Dublin, Earl of Carrick, Lord of the Isles, and Baron Renfrew. The masts also displayed the armorial bearings of the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, the Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire, and Rutland, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Wharfedale, the six lords of the manor of Sheffield, and the twenty boroughs of Yorkshire. These heraldic representations floated from the top of the masts. Underneath were cartouches bearing badges and orders of the Prince of Wales and his titles, and the badges and orders of the different noblemen of Yorkshire. Each badge was supported by a group of flags representing the union-jack, that of St. George and St. Andrew, and the Danish ensign; the whole surrounded by Prince-of-Wales plumes. The "Arch of Welcome" at the extremity of Station-road was Gothic, 40 ft. in height, and supported on tiers 6 ft. square and a single span extending the entire width of the road—28 ft. The triumphal way was continued by Venetian masts flagged and draped and decked with shields and mottoes, the German "Fest und Treu" standing out prominently among them. With more or less variety, this was the order of the decorations along the route to the park.

At the entrance to the road leading into Firth Park was a triumphal arch of floral architecture, supported by eight gigantic columns, which were wreathed with laurels, ferns, and flowers. The caps of the arch were ornamented with medallions of flowers, and the ediment was of evergreens with floral border. The decoration of this structure was a Royal crown at the top, with the flags of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Denmark grouped. In the centre of the arch was a large Prince-of-Wales plume, supported on each side by a letter "A" in flowers. Above the side arches floated Danish banners; and beneath these, trophies of flags, corresponding with the larger trophy in the centre. Suspended within the centre of the arch were festoons of flowers and laurels.

Within the park the Royal pavilion and dais were exceedingly pretty, and merit description. The structure was of semi-hexagonal shape, 120 ft. long, relieved by a very handsome Turkish minaret, of melon shape, in crimson and gold, and surmounted by Prince-of-Wales plumes, designed by Messrs. DeRIES expressly for the occasion. Along the top row and over the cornice were displayed twelve immense silk banners, emblazoned in gold and bearing the arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the eight titles of the Prince, and the standards of St. George and Denmark. In front of the minaret was erected a large trophy of silk flags with gold mounts and tassels, the flags consisting of Union Jacks, St. George, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, and Denmark. In the centre of the trophy were placed the elaborately-executed arms of the Prince of Wales, with supporters. This was over the Royal dais, on each side of which, at the wings of the Royal pavilion, was erected a small trophy with a large Prince-of-Wales plume in the centre of each. Along the whole length of the pavilion was an elegantly-wrought cornice of white, blue, and gold, supported by many columns, surmounted by Prince-of-Wales plumes in gold. This cornice was a profusion of Royal blue satin drapery, elegantly arranged and richly trimmed with gold fringe and tassels. The back of the body of the pavilion was lined with scarlet and white, the same as the ceiling. The back of the Royal dais consisted of a reredos of scarlet and blue cloth, rich in its texture. The appearance of the pavilion, as a whole, reflected much credit upon its designers.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess were taken to see the great iron and steel manufactures of Sheffield. They visited the works of Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons, where they saw the casting of steel ingots and the making of great guns for foreign Governments, as well as the hammering of a core for the 81-ton gun under construction at Woolwich. At the Cyclops Works, belonging to Messrs. Cammell, their Royal Highnesses saw the rolling and planing of massive armour-plates. The manufacture of knives and other cutlery was next examined, at the establishment of Messrs. Rogers and Son. The Royal visitors, who were accompanied by the Mayor, the Duke of Norfolk, the Archbishop of York, Lord John Manners, and several ladies, seemed greatly to admire what they saw. They partook of luncheon at the Cutlers' Hall. In the afternoon they went to the Duke of Norfolk's house in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. The Princess of Wales here presented a new set of colours to the 19th Regiment (1st Yorkshire) which is henceforth to bear her name.

Leaving Sheffield on Wednesday morning, their Royal Highnesses went to visit the Duke of Rutland at his house in that part of the country. We shall give some further Illustrations of the proceedings at Sheffield.

CAPTAIN WEBB'S ATTEMPT TO SWIM ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

It seems but the other day that an Illustration was published of Captain Boyton enjoying a cigar in the middle of the English Channel. Buoyed up by the Boyton life-saving dress, the gallant young American could not have had on that occasion half the difficulty that Captain Webb had in taking a draught of coffee during his Channel swim in the nude on Thursday, the 12th inst. How the intrepid young English sailor rode bravely over the waves, treading water while he took refreshment, and pluckily swam for six hours and forty-nine minutes in his unsuccessful attempt to swim across the English Channel, is already known to the majority of our readers; but they will, nevertheless, be doubtless interested in the sketch furnished by our Artist, who was on board the lugger that accompanied Captain Webb. The performer of this remarkable feat is the son of a surgeon living at Ironbridge, Salop. He is twenty-seven years of age, and of a very power-

ful build, his chest being particularly well developed, and his weight about fourteen stone. Matthew Webb has saved many lives from drowning. His most notable attempt to rescue a man at sea occurred on April 22, 1873. He was then a sailor on board the Royal mail steamer *Russia*. A fellow-seaman fell into the Atlantic from the rigging. Webb plunged in after him, swam about in a heavy sea for half an hour vainly searching for the man; and, though Webb did not succeed in saving his comrade, his valour and humanity were appreciated all the same, the *Russia's* passengers presenting him with a purse of a hundred sovereigns, the Liverpool Humane Society awarding him their silver medal, and the Duke of Edinburgh, finally, handing him the first Stanhope gold medal of the Royal Humane Society. As some slight preparation for his courageous (if quixotic) attempt to traverse the English Channel Captain Webb swam from Blackwall to Gravesend, twenty miles, on July 3 last; and is said to have swum from Dover to Ramsgate, eighteen miles, on July 19 or 20, the *Times* giving the former and the *Telegraph* the latter date.

Captain Webb judiciously rubbed himself well with porpoise-grease before starting on his Channel trip; and the thick coating of this grease indubitably enabled him to withstand the refrigerating effect of his long immersion in cold water. The start took place from the Admiralty Pier, Dover, a minute and a half before five on Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst., hearty cheers speeding him on his venturesome voyage. A tough skiff to pilot him and a lugger with a small boat astern accompanied Captain Webb. The pilot skiff was manned by two oarsmen, Mr. G. H. Ward (cousin of Captain Webb); and the two referees, Mr. H. F. Wilkinson and Mr. A. G. Payne, took it in turns to watch the intrepid swimmer from the skiff. Captain Webb's course, as arranged by Mr. Toms, an experienced pilot of the port of Dover, was south-east by south half south; and this was steadily pursued throughout. Starting on the flood tide, it was estimated that it would carry him eastward to the South Sand Head Light, which would be reached at about eleven o'clock, when the tide would turn and carry him westward past the Varne towards the Ridge, the next flood bringing him on to the French coast, somewhere between Cape Grizet and Calais. Such was the programme, but it was not half carried out; and we are strongly of opinion that the various antagonistic tides and currents of the Channel will ever prevent any man from swimming across without artificial aid. The sea was pretty smooth and the tide rather slack at starting; and Captain Webb ploughed easily through the waves, swimming with a strong, steady breast-stroke, and making about a mile and a half an hour past Dover Castle and the coastguard station near St. Margaret's. Towards half-past seven the stout swimmer trod water, and was handed a bottle of hot coffee. In the same way he ate a little cold meat shortly after. Swimming strongly in the favouring tide, Captain Webb had made such good progress by nine o'clock that he seemed almost in a line with the South Sand Head Light and Deal. A few minutes after ten the wind shifted, and there was a heavy fall of rain. The sea rose, and still the swimmer battled bravely with the waves. He persevered till a quarter to twelve, when the increasing roughness of the sea made it clear that his daring attempt would be fruitless in that stormy weather. "George!" the captain accordingly called to his cousin. "Ay, ay!" was the answer. "I think I must turn it up; there's too much sea on," was Webb's reply—so said the special reporter of the *Daily News*, adding that "the lugger was then hailed and desired to keep close. She was accordingly brought up in the wind, and presently afterwards the boat came alongside with Captain Webb on board. As he jumped nimbly over the gunwale he was received with a hearty and well-deserved cheer, and quickly disappeared into the cabin, where he had a rub-down and turned in. The pilot then decided to run to Calais, as there was no chance of catching the English coast within the next six hours. One of the boats was hauled on deck, the forecast set, the little vessel was laid over to the wind, and started for Calais, which port she reached at ten minutes past four in the morning."

Captain Webb had remained in the sea six hours and forty-nine minutes, and been carried by the tide in the direction of the Goodwin Sands, the distance covered by the swimmer being about ten miles. It has been announced that Captain Webb will make a second endeavour to swim across the Channel; but it is to be hoped he may be dissuaded from again attempting so hopeless and utterly useless a task.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated April 17, 1874, of Mr. Richard Wright, late of No. 194, Marylebone-road, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by his sons-in-law, Alfred Withers and Robert Asser, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths 19 guineas to the Middlesex Hospital; to his daughter, Miss Amy Wright, his leasehold residence, 194, Marylebone-road, and all his household furniture and effects; and the residue of his property equally between his three daughters, the said Amy Wright, Mrs. Withers, and Mrs. Asser.

The will, dated Jan. 28, 1873, of Mr. Richard Robert Roberts, late of Brynbell, Streatham, who died on the 22nd ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by William Collingwood Smith and George Gouldsmith, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Catherine Mary Roberts, his furniture and household effects, an annuity of £1200 per annum, and gives her leave to occupy his residence for life; and there are other legacies and annuities. These bequests are all charged upon such part of his property as cannot by law be bequeathed for charitable purposes, and the residue thereof he leaves to his three nieces, Emily Barton Clarke, Mary Sarah Clarke, and Catherine Ann Burnett. All such parts of his property as can by law be bequeathed for charitable purposes the testator leaves as follows—viz., £3000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; £1000 each to the Church Missionary Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and the remainder to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The will, dated Jan. 2, 1865, of Lord Augustus Henry Charles Harvey, M.P., late of Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmunds, who died on May 28 last, at No. 6, St. James's-square, was proved on the 10th inst. by his widow, Lady Marian Harvey. The sole executrix, the personality being sworn under £800. The testator gives, devises, bequeaths, and appoints all his real and personal estate to his said wife.

The result of a survey at Montrose of the brig *Leah*, of Abergystwith, by a Board of Trade official is that she has been ordered to discharge cargo and undergo thorough repair.

Captain Digby Murray, professional adviser to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, has been instructed to proceed forthwith to the principal ports of the United Kingdom, in order to report on the appointments which will be necessary for the year under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of the Session just closed.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's setting of Mr. Algernon Swinburne's lines, "Love laid his sleepless head," is characterised by that command of flowing melody which its composer seems to possess to an inexhaustible extent. The song will suit most voices, and can scarcely fail to be largely in demand. Messrs. Boosey and Co. are the publishers. Mr. Hamilton Aïdè is both poet and composer of the ballad "Jenny in the orchard," the words and music of which have much quaint character. Messrs. Boosey are the publishers in this case also, as likewise of Mr. F. H. Cowen's song "Under the Lime," the tender sentiment of which is well expressed. The same publishers have issued a very characteristic Scotch song, "He loup'd the wa'," by Mr. A. S. Gatty.

The "Organist's Quarterly Journal," Novello, Ewer, and Co. Two numbers of this work have appeared since our last notice. The twenty-sixth part begins with a prelude by Ludwig Richter, the calm tone of which renders it very suitable for an opening voluntary. The next piece—"Maestoso alla Marcia," by F. W. Hird—is in a different style, being characterised by boldness and energy. This will serve well as a "playing-out" piece. The sonata by P. Rüfer (op. 16), which follows, consists of a single movement of considerable development, with changes from minor to major, and a diversified use of the various stops and manuals that are calculated to produce a good effect in performance. The number closes with a well-sustained andante by Mr. C. J. Frost, well calculated for a middle voluntary. Part 27 opens with an "Andante con moto" by P. H. Rüfer, in which there is much flowing grace. This is followed by an "Allegro vivace," by Mr. Charlton T. Speer, the Sternedale-Bennett scholar of the Royal Academy of music—a very spirited movement, affording good scope for contrasted use of the different manuals. A fantasia by Mr. E. Silas comes next. In this piece the composer has taken as his theme the well-known St. Ann's psalm-tune, the subject being first introduced by the pedals with figurative counterpoint for the manuals, and afterwards with a change to six-eight time, as an inner part for the left hand. A recurrence of the original time, four-four, introduces the melody in the right-hand part in octaves, a short coda terminating a piece that is very ingenious in construction and very effective in performance. A cleverly-written fugue, by E. F. Gaebler, closes a particularly good number.

Mr. Henry Smart's compositions are always welcome; plentifully as he writes, care and finish are apparent in all his productions. Two songs, just published by Messrs. Metzler and Co., "Bright and fair as a star" and "Can't you put your spinning by," are both characterised by vivacious yet graceful melody and neatly-written accompaniments. Neither of them requires an extensive compass of voice, and those for whom the first-named song may be a trifle too low, in the key of C, can have a version of it in that of D flat. Mr. Wrighton's ballad, "Think not I can forget thee," has a taking melody, which will admit of much expression by a sentimental vocalist. Messrs. Metzler have also issued a series of six characteristic pieces for the pianoforte, composed by Mr. Oscar Beringer. These are entitled "March," "Evening Song," "By the brook," "Boat Song," "Rustic Dance," and "Lullaby." Each of these has a distinct individuality, and all are written with that thorough knowledge of the instrument which has often been practically displayed in the excellent performances of the composer. These movements are not particularly difficult, and will prove highly serviceable for teaching purposes. Messrs. Metzler and Co. have also published the "Yorkshire Exhibition March," an effective movement, composed for the inauguration of the grand organ in the Exhibition building by Dr. Spark, organist to the Corporation of Leeds.

STREET'S INDIAN AND COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

This directory for 1875-6, just issued, is worthy of a more extended notice than we were able to give it last week. The following are some of the multifarious contents of this judiciously-compiled volume:—The various steam routes to the places treated of, with the rates of fares and times of transit, are given, thus placing concisely before the public the different facilities offered by the several companies, and enabling persons easily to select the course most advantageous for their purpose. Particulars of railways in operation or construction are also supplied. All the London agents to each of the banks are named, so that the merchant is enabled to see to whom to apply where financial information or assistance is needed in connection with any particular town or city. Full particulars will be found as to the principal products and the articles in which the trade of each place chiefly consists, by which means merchants can tell (guided by the customs' tariffs given), with regard to shipments, what class of goods would be likely to prove most remunerative. The number of cities and towns has again been increased. Lists of the various traders give the merchant full particulars of possible buyers abroad, populations, extent of countries, and official information. A vast amount of time and labour must have been bestowed, both locally and at home, on the production of the work, and no expense seems to have been spared in the endeavour to render it as nearly perfect as possible.

Lord Mostyn, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., the Hon. Douglas Pennant, M.P., and Mr. Lloyd Edwards have consented to act as presidents at the Welsh National Eisteddfod, which is to occupy four days next week at Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire. About £800 is offered in prizes for compositions in poetry, prose, choral and instrumental competitions. The proceeds will be devoted to the University College for Wales.

With reference to the discovery of Macharus, east of the Dead Sea, the fortress and palace of King Herod, where John the Baptist was imprisoned and put to death, we have received a communication from Captain Dumergue, author of the pamphlet we lately noticed. He has been the first student of this subject, we believe, to point out several facts stated by the Jewish historian Josephus, which confirm the Rev. Canon Tristram's view identifying the site of Macharus with that of M'Khaur, visited by Canon Tristram in 1872, and described in his book, "The Land of Moab," which appeared in the following year. Josephus states that Herod the Great built a stately palace midway between the two forts upon a steep and narrow ridge, and that he also built a city, distant one mile from the fortress which existed before. This accounts for Herod Antipas the tetrarch, who was, according to Josephus, ruler of Perea as well as of Galilee, holding his Court in the palace, and giving the feast on his birthday, so close to the dungeon where John the Baptist was confined. The hasty order to bring John's head upon a dish for the gratification of Herodias, when her daughter's dancing had pleased the fancy of Herod and his guests at table, could thus be instantly obeyed. This is a point of considerable interest, and is clearly explained by Captain Dumergue, whose brief treatise may be ordered through Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. It is entitled "Macharus, the Prison-House and Martyrdom of John the Baptist."

CLOSE OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Act enabling the Home Secretary to remit penalties incurred under the Act 21 Geo. III., cap. 49, having received the Royal assent, the directors of the Brighton Aquarium Company have opened the aquarium on Sundays under the same conditions as existed before the late actions against the company under the above-named Act.

